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TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket 5764]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

INTERSTATE TRAINING SERVICE CORP. ET AL.

Subpart—*Advertising falsely or misleadingly:* § 3.15 *Business status, advantages, or connections—Connections or arrangements with others—Organization and operation;* § 3.75 *Free goods or services;* § 3.115 *Jobs and employment service;* § 3.170 *Qualities or properties of product or service;* § 3.205 *Scientific or other relevant facts.* Subpart—*Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Business status, advantages or connections:* § 3.1390 *Concealed subsidiary or "alter ego";* § 3.1515 *Organization and operation;* § 3.1520 *Personnel or staff—Goods:* § 3.1610 *Demand for or business opportunities;* § 3.1670 *Jobs and employment;* § 3.1735 *Sample, offer, or order conformance.* Subpart—*Offering unfair, improper and deceptive inducements to purchase or deal:* § 3.1955 *Free goods;* § 3.1960 *Free service;* § 3.1995 *Job guarantee and employment;* § 3.2015 *Opportunities in product or service;* § 3.2060 *Sample, offer or order conformance.* In connection with the sale, offering for sale or distribution of courses of study and instruction in Diesel training and training in heavy equipment and gasoline engines, in commerce, and on the part of respondents Green and Crouch, individually and as partners trading under the name of Interstate Training Service, or under any other trade or partnership name, and on the part of their agents, etc., and among other things, as in order set forth, representing directly or by implication, (1) that students are selected and accepted on the basis of their mechanical appitude or upon the recommendation of respondents' representatives; (2) that the training in Diesel engine equipment may be completed in one year with one or two hours a day devoted to the study of the course; (3) that respondents work closely with manufacturers, contractors or others in the Diesel engine field; (4) that students, after completion of respondents' course, are qualified to operate, service and repair any Diesel equipment, regardless of size or kind, and are able to compile cost estimates; (5) that students are assured or guaranteed employment after completion of respondents' course; (6) that the placement, consultation and revision services and students' supplies furnished by respondents are free; (7) that the opportunities for employment, improvement and advancement in the field of Diesel equipment operation are unusual and unlimited, for those who take respondents' course without many years of previous practical experience in that field; (8) that students receive resident shop or on-the-job training; (9) that respondents' salesmen are vocational advisors or field engineers, or that they are otherwise qualified to give prospective students aptitude tests; or, (10) that the Western Adjustment Bureau, or any other name used by respondents, or any of them, for the purpose of collecting money due them, is a separate or independent organization; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45) [Cease and desist order, Interstate Training Service Corporation et al., Docket 5764, Dec. 5, 1950]

Subpart—*Advertising falsely or misleadingly:* § 3.15 *Business status, advantages or connections—Organization and operations;* § 3.55 *Demand or business opportunities;* § 3.75 *Free goods or services;* § 3.115 *Jobs and employment service;* § 3.205 *Scientific or other relevant facts.* Subpart—*Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Business status, advantages or connections:* § 3.1515 *Organization and operation—Goods:* § 3.1610 *Demand for or business opportunities;* § 3.1625 *Free goods or services;* § 3.1670 *Jobs and employment;* § 3.1740 *Scientific or other relevant facts.* Subpart—*Offering unfair, improper and deceptive inducements to purchase or deal:* § 3.1955 *Free goods;* § 3.1960 *Free service;* § 3.1995 *Job guarantee and employment;* § 3.2015 *Opportunities in product or service.* In connection with the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of courses of study and instruction in fingerprinting or fingerprinting science, in commerce, and on the part of respondents Green, Crouch, and Spatz, individually or as partners doing business under the name of the

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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American Academy of Applied Science, or any other trade or partnership name, and on the part of their agents, etc., and among other things, as in order set forth, representing, directly or by implication, (1) that the opportunities for employment and advancement in the field of fingerprinting and crime detection are unusual and unlimited for those who take respondents' course; (2) that the demand for men trained merely in courses such as respondents' is great and the supply inadequate; (3) that many fingerprint bureaus are being enlarged and many more planned; (4) that there is a position to suit every preference in the fingerprinting field or something which will appeal to every aptitude; (5) that salaries in the fingerprinting field are considerably above the average; (6) that fingerprinting work is filled with excitement and intrigue or packed with thrills, color, or romance; (7) that students are selected by respondents on the basis of aptitude and personality, or that the training is limited to those appli-

cants who can qualify by nature or disposition for the work; (8) that the placement service or the equipment furnished by respondents is free to those taking the course; (9) that the United States Government is in need of those who take respondents' course; or, (10) that respondents employ "field representatives" or "division chiefs" other than salesmen; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C., 45) [Cease and desist order, Interstate Training Service Corporation et al., Docket 5764, Dec. 5, 1950]

In the Matter of Interstate Training Service Corporation, a Corporation, and Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch, Individually, as Officers of Said Corporation, and Also Trading as Copartners Under the Firm Name of Interstate Training Service; and Conard E. Green, Leon A. Crouch and Jacob W. Spatz, Trading Under the Firm Name of American Academy of Applied Science

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Federal Trade Commission on April 17, 1950, issued and subsequently served its complaint in this proceeding upon the respondents, Interstate Training Service Corporation, a corporation, Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch, as officers of said corporation, and Conard E. Green, Leon A. Crouch and Jacob W. Spatz, individually and trading as copartners, charging said respondents with the use of unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce in violation of the provisions of said act. After the filing of the respondents' answers to the complaint a trial examiner of the Commission was designated by it to take testimony and receive evidence in support of and in opposition to the allegations of said complaint, and at the initial and second hearings held for such purpose stipulations of all of the facts in the case were entered on the record. Proposed findings as to the facts having been submitted on behalf of the respondents, Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch, the trial examiner on August 22, 1950, filed his initial decision.

The Commission, having reason to believe that the initial decision was deficient in certain material respects, on October 9, 1950, issued and thereafter served upon the parties its order placing this case on the Commission's own docket for review and affording the respondents an opportunity to show cause why said initial decision should not be altered in the manner and to the extent shown by the tentative decision attached to said order. The respondents not having appeared in response to the leave to show cause, this proceeding regularly came on for final consideration by the Commission on review; and the Commission, having duly considered the matter and being now fully advised in the premises, finds that said proceeding is in the interest of the public and makes the following findings as to the facts, conclusion drawn therefrom, and order, the same to be in lieu of the initial decision of the trial examiner:

FINDINGS AS TO THE FACTS

PARAGRAPH 1. Respondent Interstate Training Service, improperly named in the complaint as Interstate Training Service Corporation, is a corporation organized, existing and doing business under the laws of the State of Oregon. Respondents Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch are president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of said corporation, and, as such officers, determine and control all of its policies and business practices. However, said Interstate Training Service, and Oregon corporation, has no ownership, control or other connection with the business and things referred to in the complaint herein, and since the organization of said corporation it has at no time owned any property or conducted any business of any name or nature whatsoever. Respondents Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch operate as a co-partnership under the trade name and style of Interstate Training Service. The principal office and place of business of said individual respondents is at 4035 N. E. Sandy Boulevard, in the City of Portland, State of Oregon. Respondents Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch, doing business under the assumed name of Interstate Training Service, are now and for more than two years last past they have been engaged in the sale and distribution in commerce of courses of study and instruction in Diesel training and training in heavy equipment and heavy gasoline engines.

On or about July 1, 1946, respondents Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch formed a co-partnership with respondent Jacob W. Spatz and thereafter traded under the firm name of American Academy of Applied Science, selling and distributing in commerce a course of instruction in fingerprinting science from the Weatherly Building in the City of Portland, State of Oregon. On or about January 1, 1948, said partnership was dissolved, and respondents Crouch and Green continued to operate said American Academy of Applied Science as part of Interstate Training Service, with respondent Spatz serving as director of said academy until approximately July 1, 1948. On or about that date, respondent Spatz purchased all interests in the business from respondents Green and Crouch, but the latter continued to carry out the contracts of all students who had enrolled for their course in fingerprinting science prior to July 1, 1948, under a qualified instructor employed by respondents Green and Crouch. The latter respondents have not, since July 1, 1948, solicited students or advertised the course of study given by the American Academy of Applied Science, which since that date has been operated and is now being operated by respondent Spatz from his principal office and place of business at 1707 North Alexandria Street, Los Angeles, California.

PAR. 2. Respondents, engaged and affiliated as hereinabove set out and during the periods described, caused and do cause their courses of instruction and study, when sold, to be shipped from their respective places of business in Portland, Oregon, and Los Angeles, California, to purchasers thereof, located in states other than the States of Oregon and California. Respondents maintain, and have maintained, while affiliated as above set out, at all times mentioned herein, a course of trade in said courses of study and in instruction in commerce among and between the various States of the United States and such course of trade has been and is substantial.

PAR. 3. With respect to the courses of study in the operation of Diesel engines, respondents Conrad E. Green and Leon A. Crouch, in soliciting the purchase of and selling said courses of study, made numerous statements and representations by means of advertisements in newspapers and magazines having a national circulation, through pamphlets, circulars and direct mail advertising and through their representatives and sales agents. Illustrative of the representations so made is the following advertisement used prior to and not subsequent to July 1, 1946:

Diesel Tractor and Heavy Equipment Training Thousands of Job Opportunities! Experts say thousands of new men will be needed to service, repair and operate this equipment. I. T. S. home training prepares you for these important jobs.

Further illustrative is the following quotation from a form letter sent by said respondents to the students of said respondents after their enrollment in the course of study:

I was happy to have had a part in making an affirmative decision with regard to your recent application for enrollment submitted to our school. A personal recommendation forwarded to the school by our representative, together with the information given with the application were the chief factors which led to your acceptance.

You are evidently mechanically inclined and have a sincere desire to get ahead in this interesting and essential field of work. This training can be completed in one year by the average man who devotes one or two hours a day to it. Your application has been carefully checked by our investigating committee and duly accepted.

Further illustrative are the following quotations:

Interstate Training Service works closely with manufacturers, contractors and others in the Diesel and heavy equipment field. On completion of the course you should be qualified to operate, service or repair any machine in use whether it be a small two-cylinder job or the largest marine Diesel.

It will qualify you to handle any piece of equipment from a two bottom plow to a combine logging arch or earth mover. You will learn how to figure costs and time service. Your training is prepared and supervised by practical instructors who have years of experience in the Diesel tractor and heavy equipment field. They are men of demonstrated ability and are in constant contact with the major technical industries.

I. T. S. Free Placement Service * * * This service is free. There is no charge. Even before you have finished the course we consider you eligible for many of the openings that are brought to our attention by leading employers.

Free consultation service * * * Free Revision Service * * * Plastic Binder Free.

PAR. 4. By means of the foregoing representations and others similar thereto but not specifically set out herein, respondents represent and imply to the

purchasing public that students are selected and accepted on the basis of their mechanical aptitude and upon the recommendation of the school's representatives; that the training in Diesel engine equipment may be completed in one year with one or two hours a day devoted to the study of said course; that the school works closely with manufacturers, contractors, and others in the Diesel engine field; that students upon having completed said course are qualified to operate, service and repair any Diesel equipment, regardless of size or kind, and are able to compile cost estimates; that many students are placed in jobs even before they have completed said course; that there is a competent faculty with years of experience in the Diesel field which is constantly keeping in touch with developments in that industry; that the placement service operated by respondents, as well as consultation and revision services and students' supplies are free.

PAR. 5. Through statements made by sales representatives of the respondents Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch, said respondents have further represented and implied that the opportunities for employment, improvement and advancement in the field of Diesel equipment operating are unusual and unlimited; that thousands of jobs are available and that students are assured or guaranteed employment upon completion of said course in well-paying positions; that students receive resident shop or on-the-job training; that students are especially selected after taking written or oral tests given by said salesmen, designated "vocational advisors" and "field engineers."

PAR. 6. Some of the representations made as hereinabove described were and are false, others are exaggerated, and all but one are actually or potentially deceptive or misleading. Students are not especially selected by the school because of mechanical aptitude but are enrolled by the salesmen and accepted by the school regardless of any specific aptitude; said salesmen are not vocational advisors or field engineers qualified to give aptitude tests, but are simply salesmen whose purpose it is to enroll as many students as possible. Theoretical training in Diesel engines given to students without previous practical training or experience, or practical training and experience obtained while taking respondents' course of study, cannot be completed within one year during one or two hours per day of the student's spare time to the extent of qualifying the student to operate, service and repair Diesel equipment and to make cost estimates. The operation, repair and maintenance of Diesel equipment requires substantial practical training under the supervision of competent teachers or mechanics in addition to theoretical study. Students are not assured or guaranteed employment. Generally speaking, the demand for respondents' graduates and students is largely limited to men with practical experience, and while there is a need for competent experienced men in the Diesel field, respondents' graduates without practical experience are not qualified for such positions and will not be employed therein, but may find employment as mechanics' helpers or apprentices. Respondents do not work closely with manufacturers, contractors and others, but endeavor to obtain information of new developments and changes in Diesel engines, and members of the industry do not, generally speaking, participate or take an active interest in the operation of said respondents' school. Such new developments are of comparatively small importance in connection with the teaching of the fundamental principles of Diesel engines. The school has during the past four years employed a staff of two to four qualified instructors. Said placement, revision and consultation services, as well as the supplies furnished to students, are not free, but the price thereof is included in the cost of the course. Students do not receive resident shop or on-the-job training, but the course is confined to lessons by correspondence. The respondents' average gross business during the past three years has been approximately $300,000.00 per year, and the average number of students enrolled per month during said period was approximately 275.

PAR. 7. Prior to July 1, 1948, respondents Conard E. Green, Leon A. Crouch and Jacob W. Spatz, in partnership, under the trade name of American Academy of Applied Science, as described in paragraph 1 hereof, in connection with the solicitation and sale of contracts for courses of study in fingerprinting, by means of advertisements, circular letters, pamphlets, postal cards and other advertising material, and through sales agents, have made numerous statements and representations of which the following are typical:

Identification and Scientific Crime Detection Fields offer unlimited opportunities for Trained Men and Women * * * Investigate our Free "1001" Job Placement Plan.

A Scientific Vocational and Aptitude test is yours Free.

At the present time a large number of established fingerprint bureaus are being enlarged * * * and hundreds of new agencies are in process of formation, but even more are needed.

Authorities complain that the supply of trained personnel is woefully inadequate to keep up with the demand.

There is a position to suit almost every preference, something that will appeal to each individual aptitude * * * People who enter this new profession now can face the future with a feeling of confidence, knowing that they have prepared themselves for almost unlimited opportunities.

Salaries are considerably above average * * * and it is among the very few uncrowded vocations.

The training program of the American Academy of Applied Science is selective. Not everyone is eligible * * * Training will be limited to those men and women who by nature, intelligence and disposition show a marked aptitude for this particular profession.

Training will be under direct supervision of Mr. Jacob William Spatz * * * assisted by a corps of experienced and able field representatives and division chiefs.

The director with an able corps of assistants. * * * Our staff of former United States Government Intelligence and Identification men * * *

Thousands will find unusual opportunities in this field that is fascinating, pleasant and filled with possibilities of advancement.

Work is filled with excitement and intrigue. A profession packed with thrills, color, romance.

In addition, the first quotation above was used in one mailing subsequent to January 1, 1948, but has since been discontinued.

PAR. 8. By means of the foregoing representations and others of similar tenor and effect, including statements made by salesmen, respondents represent and imply that the opportunities for employment and advancement in the field of fingerprinting and crime detection are unusual and unlimited; that the demand for trained men is very great and the supply greatly inadequate; that many fingerprint bureaus are being enlarged, many more planned and still more needed; that there is a great variety of positions in said field, suitable for any personality; that salaries are considerably above the average; that the work is pleasant and filled with thrills, excitement and intrigue; that students are selected by respondents on the basis of their aptitude and personality and the training limited to those applicants who can qualify by nature or disposition for said work; that the training is given by a staff of experts and former government employees and identification experts; that the job placement service and aptitude tests are free; that the United States Government is in need of trained fingerprint experts and that respondents' field representatives and division chiefs assist the staff of experts in charge of the training; that fingerprint and photographic dark room equipment is furnished free to the students, and that they will receive resident and laboratory training at the school in addition to the lessons by correspondence.

PAR. 9. The statements and representations hereinabove set out in paragraph 7 and the reasonable implications therein contained are, with two exceptions, either false or exaggerated, and are deceptive or misleading or both. There are few opportunities for employment of respondents' graduates in the field of fingerprinting and crime detection. As a rule, positions for fingerprint experts in law enforcement agencies are filled through promotion of men already in the service of said agencies and who have had some practical training; and while some law enforcement agencies may establish new departments for fingerprinting, such additional or new bureaus are not established to the extent represented by respondents; in fact, many police and sheriff departments prefer to use the facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the identification of fingerprints. Neither respondents nor their sales agents select students on the basis of their aptitude or personality, nor are any scientific or vocational aptitude tests given to prospective purchasers of said course; in fact, respondents furnish leads to their salesmen and accept all persons who enroll. Remuneration in the field of fingerprinting and crime detection is not considerably above the average for com-

parable work in other vocations and trades. Not all persons are qualified to engage in the work of fingerprinting which requires patience, concentration and a capacity for detail; and in order to become a qualified fingerprint expert, a substantial amount of practical training and experience is necessary. The large majority of persons engaged in the work of fingerprint identification do not come in contact with the dramatic phases of crime detection as described in respondents' advertising literature, but perform their work in a routine and uneventful manner and surroundings. The United States Government does not hire respondents' graduates because of the training received in said course; after having met Civil Service requirements they are trained in the government's own training school. Neither the placement service nor the fingerprinting and photographic equipment are free, but the price thereof is included in the cost of said course. Respondents' salesmen are not division chiefs and field representatives and the use of said terms in connection with the sale of a course in fingerprinting and crime detection tends to create the misleading impression that said salesmen hold some official position or have some professional standing or that respondents' school is a more substantial organization than it is in fact. Respondents do not maintain a large staff or corps of former government experts to teach said subjects; the teaching staff has never exceeded three persons, including the director. All three have held positions as qualified identification experts with the United States Government. The work of the school is done mainly, but not entirely, by correspondence. Students have been privileged at all times to receive personal instruction at school headquarters and frequently have taken advantage of that privilege. Said personal instruction, when given, has been at no extra cost to the student.

PAR. 10. Prior to July 1, 1948, and from July 1, 1948, until September 1948, respondents Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch, for the purpose of collecting their delinquent accounts, have sent out collection letters in the name of Western Adjustment Bureau, thereby representing and implying that said Western Adjustment Bureau was an independent organization engaged in the business of collecting delinquent accounts generally, whereas in fact such Bureau was operated by respondents during the times specified solely for the purpose of collecting their own delinquent accounts, which fact was not disclosed by respondents. Since July 1, 1948, respondent Spatz has not used the name of the Western Adjustment Bureau in connection with his operation as American Academy of Applied Science, and since September 1948 respondents Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch have fully disclosed the fact that Western Adjustment Bureau is operated as a division of Interstate Training Service.

Conclusion. The acts and practices of the respondents, as hereinabove found, are all to the prejudice and injury of the public and constitute unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce within the intent and meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

The complaint in this proceeding also charged (in paragraph 8) that the use by the respondents of the trade name, American Academy of Applied Science, tends to mislead members of the public into the belief that respondents' business is a national, non-profit organization devoted to the investigation and consideration of scientific problems and the advancement of science generally. The stipulations of fact on the basis of which the case is being disposed of do not substantiate this charge. It does appear, however, that respondent Jacob W. Spatz, in support of a motion for dismissal of this allegation and in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding that may otherwise result from the use of the trade name, American Academy of Applied Science, has expressly agreed that henceforth he will not use said name on advertising material, correspondence or courses of instruction, unless there is printed or typed in bold type and in juxtaposition therewith the words "A Correspondence Course", or a substantial equivalent thereof, clearly and fully indicating that the instruction given by respondent Spatz under said name is correspondence instruction. In view of this agreement, paragraph 8 of the complaint is being dismissed.

ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST

It is ordered, That Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch, individually and as co-partners trading under the name of Interstate Training Service, or trading under any other trade or partnership name, and their agents, representatives and employees, directly or indirectly, through any corporate or other device, in connection with the sale, offering for sale or distribution of courses of study and instruction in Diesel training and training in heavy equipment and gasoline engines, in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from representing, directly or by implication:

1. That students are selected and accepted on the basis of their mechanical aptitude or upon the recommendation of respondents' representatives;

2. That the training in Diesel engine equipment may be completed in one year with one or two hours a day devoted to the study of the course;

3. That respondents work closely with manufacturers, contractors or others in the Diesel engine field;

4. That students, after completion of respondents' course, are qualified to operate, service and repair any Diesel equipment, regardless of size or kind, and are able to compile cost estimates;

5. That students are assured or guaranteed employment after completion of respondents' course;

6. That the placement, consultation and revision services and students' supplies furnished by respondents are free;

7. That the opportunities for employment, improvement and advancement in the field of Diesel equipment operation are unusual and unlimited, for those who take respondents' course without many years of previous practical experience in that field;

8. That students receive resident shop or on-the-job training;

9. That respondents' salesmen are vocational advisors or field engineers, or that they are otherwise qualified to give prospective students aptitude tests;

10. That the Western Adjustment Bureau, or any other name used by respondents, or any of them, for the purpose of collecting money due them, is a separate or independent organization.

It is further ordered, That Conard E. Green, Leon A. Crouch and Jacob W. Spatz, individually or as partners, doing business under the name of the American Academy of Applied Science, or any other trade or partnership name, and their agents, representatives and employees, directly or indirectly, through any corporate or other device, in connection with the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of courses of study and instruction in fingerprinting or fingerprinting science, in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from representing, directly or by implication:

1. That the opportunities for employment and advancement in the field of fingerprinting and crime detection are unusual and unlimited for those who take respondents' course;

2. That the demand for men trained merely in courses such as respondents is great and the supply inadequate;

3. That many fingerprint bureaus are being enlarged and many more planned;

4. That there is a position to suit every preference in the fingerprinting field or something which will appeal to every aptitude;

5. That salaries in the fingerprinting field are considerably above the average;

6. That fingerprinting work is filled with excitement and intrigue or packed with thrills, color, or romance;

7. That students are selected by respondents on the basis of aptitude and personality, or that the training is limited to those applicants who can qualify by nature or disposition for the work;

8. That the placement service or the equipment furnished by respondents is free to those taking the course;

9. That the United States Government is in need of those who take respondents' course;

10. That respondents employ "field representatives" or "division chiefs" other than salesmen.

It is further ordered, That the complaint herein be, and it hereby is, dismissed as to respondent Interstate Training Service, an Oregon corporation, and as to respondents Conard E. Green and Leon A. Crouch solely in their capacities as officers of said corporation.

It is further ordered, That paragraph 8 of said complaint be, and it hereby is, dismissed as to all of the respondents.

It is further ordered, That Conard E. Green, Leon A. Crouch and Jacob Spatz shall, within sixty (60) days after serv-

ice upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with this order.

Issued: December 5, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2497; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[Docket 5789]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

LEO F. STEADLE

Subpart—*Advertising falsely or misleadingly:* § 3.170 *Qualities or properties of product or service.* In connection with the offering for sale, sale, and distribution in commerce, of respondent's automotive device designated as "Kingpin Air Valve", or any other substantially similar device, whether sold under the same name or any other name, representing, directly or by implication, that the use of said device, (a) will cause gasoline engines to start quicker or easier; (b) will save gasoline, increase gasoline mileage, or decrease oil consumption; (c) will increase engine power or result in smoother engine performance; (d) will reduce the formation of carbon in engines, or produce higher motor efficiency; (e) will improve the fuel-air ratio, vacuum pressure, or vaporization of gasoline; or, (f) will eliminate or lessen the rocking or rolling of an engine; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45) [Cease and desist order, Leo F. Steadle, Docket 5789, Dec. 5, 1950]

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act the Federal Trade Commission, on June 27, 1950, issued and subsequently served its complaint in this proceeding upon the respondent, Leo F. Steadle, an individual, charging him with the use of unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce in violation of the provisions of said act. After the issuance of said complaint and the filing of respondent's answer thereto, the trial examiner granted a motion of the respondent for permission to withdraw his answer and to substitute therefor an answer admitting all the material allegations of fact set forth in said complaint and waiving all intervening procedure and further hearing as to said facts, which substitute answer was duly received and filed in the office of the Commission. On September 20, 1950, the trial examiner filed his initial decision, which was served on the respondent on September 30, 1950.

The Commission, having reason to believe that the initial decision was deficient in certain material respects, subsequently placed this case on its own docket for review, and on October 24, 1950, it issued, and thereafter served upon the parties, its order affording the respondent an opportunity to show cause why said initial decision should not be altered in the manner and to the extent shown in a tentative decision of the Commission attached to said order. Respondents not having appeared in response to the leave to show cause, this proceeding regularly came on for final consideration by the Commission upon the record herein on review; and the Commission, having duly considered the matter and being now fully advised in the premises, finds that this proceeding is in the interest of the public and makes the following findings as to the facts, conclusion drawn therefrom, and order, the same to be in lieu of the initial decision of the trial examiner.

FINDINGS AS TO THE FACTS

PARAGRAPH 1. Respondent Leo F. Steadle is an individual, with his principal place of business at 247 Butler Street, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

PAR. 2. Respondent is now and for more than one year last past has been engaged in the sale and distribution of a device designated as "Kingpin Air Valve" to be used as a replacement for the standard or conventional type of idling pin in the carburetors of gasoline motors.

In the course and conduct of his business the respondent caused said device, when sold, to be transported from his place of business in the State of Pennsylvania to the purchasers thereof located in various other States of the United States. Respondent maintains, and at all times mentioned herein has maintained, a course of trade in said device in commerce among and between the various States of the United States. His volume of business in said device has been substantial.

PAR. 3. In the course and conduct of his business and for the purpose of inducing the purchase of his said device in commerce, respondent has made and has authorized the making of certain statements and representations regarding said device by means of circulars and advertisements inserted in newspapers and periodicals circulated generally among the purchasing public. Typical representations are as follows:

Quicker starts in coldest weather.
Gas Saving Invention.
Oil goes a longer way.
Easier Starting.
More Power.
Smoother Running.
Greater Gasoline Mileage.
Less Carbon Formation * * *

Dynamometer Tests prove that, at all motor speeds, the Kingpin increases horse power and motor efficiency. Reason—a finer ratio of gasoline and air means sharper explosion, therefore, more power.

Gas Analyzer Tests prove that the increased Fuel-Air ratio steps up motor efficiency. Reason, the improved ratio afforded by Kingpin reduces waste occasioned by imperfectly mixed gasoline.

Vacuum Gauge Tests prove that Kingpin increases vacuum pressure.

Rocking and Rolling is eliminated by the Kingpin, thus providing a more smoothly idling motor.

PAR. 4. Through the use of the foregoing statements and representations, and others of the same import but not specifically set out herein, respondent represented that the use of his said device causes gasoline engines to start easier and quicker; that it increases gasoline mileage, saves gasoline, decreases oil consumption, increases engine power, results in smoother engine performance, reduces formation of carbon in an engine, results in higher motor efficiency, improves the air-gas ratio, results in increased vacuum pressure, better vaporization of gasoline, and eliminates rocking and rolling of engines.

PAR. 5. The foregoing representations are false, misleading, and deceptive. In truth and in fact, the use of respondent's said device will not cause gasoline engines to start quicker or easier. Its use will not increase gasoline mileage, save gasoline or decrease oil consumption. Engine power will not be increased by the use of the device, nor will smoother engine performance result therefrom. It will not reduce the formation of carbon in the engine or produce higher motor efficiency. No improvement in the air-gas ratio, vacuum pressure, or vaporization of gasoline will result from its use. It will not eliminate or lessen the rocking and rolling of an engine.

PAR. 6. The use by the respondent of the foregoing false, deception, and misleading statements and representations disseminated as aforesaid in connection with the offering for sale and sale of his device in commerce has had and now has the capacity and tendency to and does mislead and deceive a substantial portion of the purchasing public into the erroneous and mistaken belief that such statements and representations are true and into the purchase of substantial quantities of such device in commerce, because of such erroneous and mistaken belief.

Conclusion. The acts and practices of the respondent as hereinabove set out are all to the prejudice of the public and constitute unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce within the intent and meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST

It is ordered, That the respondent, Leo F. Steadle, an individual, and his agents, representatives, and employees directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale, sale, and distribution in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, of his automotive device designated as "Kingpin Air Valve", or any other substantially similar device, whether sold under the same name or any other name, do forthwith cease and desist from representing, directly or by implication, that the use of said device:

(a) Will cause gasoline engines to start quicker or easier.

(b) Will save gasoline, increase gasoline mileage, or decrease oil consumption.

(c) Will increase engine power or result in smoother engine performance.

(d) Will reduce the formation of carbon in engines, or produce higher motor efficiency.

(e) Will improve the fuel-air ratio, vacuum pressure, or vaporization of gasoline.

(f) Will eliminate or lessen the rocking or rolling of an engine.

It is further ordered, That the respondent shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon him of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which he has complied with this order.

Issued: December 5, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2496; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency

PART 3—STATEMENTS OF GENERAL POLICY OR INTERPRETATION

SALT SUBSTITUTES

Pursuant to section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237, 238), the following statement of policy is issued:

§ 3.20 *Status of salt substitutes under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.* Under date of March 8, 1949, the Federal Security Agency announced (14 F. R. 1033) that it would regard each salt substitute as a new drug within the meaning of section 201 (p) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and that interstate distribution of each salt substitute should be discontinued until a new-drug application had been filed and become effective. Substantial information concerning the safety of many of the ingredients used in salt substitutes has been developed and published since the announcement was made. It is now possible to evaluate the safety of many individual salt substitutes and to determine whether they are new drugs requiring effective applications prior to distribution in interstate commerce.

The Federal Security Agency therefore no longer regards all salt substitutes as new drugs. Upon request, the Agency will express its opinion as to whether a new-drug application is necessary for any particular product if complete information concerning its composition and proposed labeling is submitted.

(Sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055; 21 U. S. C. 371)

Dated: February 14, 1951.

[SEAL] JOHN L. THURSTON, *Acting Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2494; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board

Subchapter A—Civil Air Regulations

[Supp. 2, Amdt. 11]

PART 60—AIR TRAFFIC RULES

MINIMUM EN ROUTE INSTRUMENT ALTITUDES

The minimum en route instrument altitude alterations appearing hereinafter are adopted when indicated in order to promote safety of the flying public. Compliance with the notice, procedures, and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and therefore is not required. Part 60 is amended as follows:

1. Section 60.17-14 *Green Civil Airway No. 4* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Anton Chico, N. Mex. (VOR) via LFR or VOR radial 74.	Cuervo (INT), N. Mex.	7,500
Cuervo (INT), N. Mex.	Tucumcari, N. Mex. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radial 254.	7,000
Anton Chico, N. Mex. (VOR) via radial 59.	Tucumcari, N. Mex. (VOR) via radial 269.	7,500

2. Section 60.17-15 *Green Civil Airway No. 5* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Midland (INT), Tex., or Midland, Tex. (VOR) via LFR or VOR radial 55.	Big Spring, Tex. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radial 236.	4,000
Midland, Tex. (VOR) via radial 40.	Big Spring, Tex. (VOR) via radial 251.	4,300
Big Spring, Tex. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radial 70.	Abilene, Tex. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radial 251.	4,000
Big Spring, Tex. (VOR) via radial 85.	Abilene, Tex. (VOR) via radial 236.	4,000

3. Section 60.17-104 *Amber Civil Airway No. 4* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Newalla (INT), Okla.	Tulsa, Okla. (LFR)	2,000
Carlsbad, N. Mex. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radials 50 or 65.	Hobbs, N. Mex. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radials 230 or 215.	5,000

4. Section 60.17-105 *Amber Civil Airway No. 5* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Memphis, Tenn. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radials 166 or 181.	Greenwood, Miss. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radials 001 or 16.	[1] 1,300
Greenwood, Miss. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radials 180 or 195.	Jackson, Miss. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radials 359 or 344.	1,700
Jackson, Miss. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radials 175 or 190.	McComb, Miss. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radials 339 or 354.	1,600
McComb, Miss. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radials 175 or 190.	New Orleans, La. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radials 340 or 355.	1,600

[1] 1,600'—Minimum continuous VOR reception altitude.

5. Section 60.17-210 *Red Civil Airway No. 10* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Clarendon, Tex. (LFR)	Wichita Falls, Tex. (LFR)	3,900

6. Section 60.17-211 *Red Civil Airway No. 11* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Evansville, Ind (LFR)	Lanesville (INT), Ind.	2,000
Lanesville (INT), Ind.	Louisville, Ky. (LFR)	2,100

7. Section 60.17-223 *Red Civil Airway No. 23* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Buffalo, N. Y. (VOR), via radial 137.	Elmira, N. Y. (VOR), via radial 308.	[1] 3,500
Elmira, N. Y. (VOR), via radial 138.	Caldwell, N. J. (VOR), via radial 305.	[2] 3,500

[1] 4500'—Minimum continuous VOR reception altitude.
[2] 6000'—Minimum continuous VOR reception altitude.

8. Section 60.17–262 *Red Civil Airway No. 62* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Detroit, Mich. (LFR)	South Bass (INT), Ohio	2,300
South Bass (INT), Ohio	Sandusky (INT), Ohio	1,900
Sandusky (INT), Ohio	Wellington, Ohio (VAR)	2,300

9. Section 60.17–296 *Red Civil Airway No. 96* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Big Spring, Tex. (VOR), via radial 43	Int. N crs. Abilene, Tex. (LFR), and Wichita Falls, Tex. (VOR), radial 226.	[1] 3,000
Int. N crs. Abilene, Tex. (LFR), and Wichita Falls, Tex. (VOR), radial 226.	Wichita Falls, Tex. (VOR), via radial 226	[1] 3,000

[1] 7,000'—Minimum continuous VOR reception altitude.

10. Section 60.17–297 *Red Civil Airway No. 97* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Buffalo, N. Y. (VOR), via radial 120	Binghamton, N. Y. (VOR), via radial 303	[1] 3,500
Binghamton, N. Y. (VOR), via radial 150	East Scranton (INT), Pa	[1] 4,000

[1] 4,500'—Minimum continuous VOR reception altitude.

11. Section 60.17–605 *Blue Civil Airway No. 5* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Oklahoma City, Okla. (LFR) via LFR	Oxford (INT), Kans	3,000
Oxford (INT), Kans	Wichita, Kans. (LFR) Via LFR	2,500
Oklahoma City, Okla. (LFR) (VOR) via LFR or VOR radial 008.	Ponca City, Okla. (RBN) (VOR) via RBN or VOR radial 188.	3,100
Ponca City, Okla. (RBN) (VOR) via RBN or VOR radial 346.	Wichita, Kans. (LFR)	2,500
Wichita, Kans. (LFR)	Wichita, Kans. (VOR)	2,800

12. Section 60.17–611 *Blue Civil Airway No. 11* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Int. S crs. Selfridge, Mich. (LFR) and E crs. Toledo, Ohio (LFR).	South Bass (INT), Ohio	1,900

13. Section 60.17–622 *Blue Civil Airway No. 22* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Tulsa, Okla. (VOR) via radial 271 or 286	Ponca City, Okla. (VOR) (RBN) via radial 105 or 120 or RBN.	2,400

14. Section 60.17–1002 *Direct routes; Southeast United States* is amended by adding:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Albany, Ga. (LFR)	Valdosta, Ga. (RBN)	1,600
Jackson, Miss. (LFR)	Baton Rouge, La. (LFR)	1,600

15. Section 60.17–1002 *Direct route; Southeast United States* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Shreveport, La. (LFR)	El Dorado, Ark. (VOR)	1,600

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interpret or apply sec. 601, 52 Stat. 1007, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 551)

These rules shall become effective February 23, 1951.

[SEAL]

L. C. ELLIOTT,
Acting Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 51–2479; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 24—HOUSING AND HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter VIII—Office of Housing Expediter

[Controlled Housing Rent Reg., Amdt. 351]

[Controlled Housing Rent Reg., Atlantic County Defense-Rental Area, Amdt. 31]

PART 825—RENT REGULATIONS UNDER THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947, AS AMENDED

MAXIMUM RENTS; MAXIMUM RENTS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY

Amendment 351 to the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation (§§ 825.1 to 825.12) and Amendment 31 to the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation for the Atlantic County Defense-Rental Area (§§ 825.61 to 825.72). Said rent regulations are hereby amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (e) of § 825.4 is hereby changed to read as follows:

§ 825.4 *Maximum rents.* * * *

(e) *Increase or decrease in space on or after April 1, 1948.* Where housing accommodations are changed on or after April 1, 1948, by a substantial increase or decrease in dwelling space, the maximum rent for the housing accommodations resulting from such change shall be the first rent charged after such change. The landlord shall, within 30 days after renting said accommodations, file a proper registration statement in the area office in accordance with the provisions of § 825.7. The Expediter may order a decrease in the maximum rent as provided in §825.5 (c) (1) and (6).

If the landlord fails to file a proper registration statement within the time specified, the rent received for any rental period commencing on or after the date of the first renting shall be received, subject to refund to the tenant of any amount in excess of the maximum rent which may later be fixed by an order under § 825.5 (c) (1) or (6). Such amount shall be refunded to the tenant within 30 days after the date of the issuance of the order unless the refund is stayed in accordance with the provisions of Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1 or Rent Procedural Regulation 2 (Part 840 of this chapter). If the Expediter finds that the landlord was not at fault in failing to file a proper registration statement within the time specified, the order under § 825.5 (c) may relieve the landlord of the duty to refund. The landlord shall have the duty to refund only if the order under § 825.5 (c) is issued in a proceeding commenced by the Expediter within 3 months after the date of filing of such registration statement.

2. Paragraph (e) of § 825.64 is changed in the same manner except that wherever reference is made to §§ 825.1 to 825.12 or any designated portion thereof the reference shall be to §§ 825.61 to 825.72 or the similarly designated portions thereof.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

This amendment shall become effective February 16, 1951.

Issued this 16th day of February 1951.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Housing Expediter.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2500; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-2, Supplement 1]

M-2—RUBBER

SUPP. 1—LIMITATIONS ON PRODUCTION OF RUBBER PRODUCTS

This supplement to NPA Order M-2 is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense. It is issued pursuant to both the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Rubber Act of 1948. In the formulation of this supplement, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

Sec.
1. Prohibited manufacture.
2. Tires and tubes.
3. Industrial rubber goods.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 3 issued under sec. 10, 62 Stat. 105, 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1929; Pub. Law 575, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 3, 62 Stat. 102, 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1922. Sec. 101 Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 9942, Apr. 1, 1948, 13 F R. 1823, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105, sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61.

SECTION 1. *Prohibited manufacture.* No person shall consume any rubber whatever in the manufacture of any items described in subsequent sections of this supplement unless, and except to the extent that, his manufacture of such items conforms to the limitations hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *Tires and tubes.* The manufacture of tires and tubes is limited as follows:

(a) *Truck tires.* Standard tread depth highway tires—one line only.

Extra tread depth highway tires—one line only.

Special purpose tires—no more or different lines may be produced by any manufacturer than he was producing on the effective date of this supplement.

(b) *Farm tractor and implement tires.* One line only.

(c) *Passenger car tires.* All types—black side-walls only.

Standard tread depth highway tires—one line and one quality only.

Extra tread depth highway tires—one line only; and no greater quantity may be produced by any manufacturer in any calendar quarter, in proportion to his total production of passenger car tires in that quarter, than the proportion of his extra depth highway passenger car tire production to his total passenger car tire production in the last 6 months of 1950.

Special purpose tires—no more or different lines may be produced by any manufacturer than he was producing on the effective date of this supplement.

All other pneumatic tires (motorcycle, bicycle, derby racers, scooters, etc.)—black side-walls only.

(d) *Inner tubes.* Any color, but one color only (except for markings required by order M-2 to indicate butyl content).

SEC. 3. *Industrial rubber goods.* The manufacture of industrial rubber goods is limited as follows:

(a) *Conveyor, elevator, transmission and "V" belts.* Black only, except those designed for handling unpackaged foods or light colored products which might be marked or discolored by a black belt.

(b) *Hose.* Black only, except garden hose, hose for conveying foods, creamery hose covers, and air hose 3/8" and under.

(c) *Wire and cable.* All compounds for insulation, natural color or black only; all jacket and sheath compounds, black only. Colors are permitted, however, for circuit identification.

This supplement shall take effect on February 19, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
[SEAL] MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2549; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 2:48 p. m.]

[NPA Order M-29, as Amended Feb. 19, 1951]

M-29—HORSEHIDE FRONTS AND DEERSKINS

This order is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the authority granted by section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. In the formulation of this order, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. In the formulation of this amendment, however, consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable due to the necessity for immediate action.

This amendment redesignates §§ 76.1 to 76.10 to be sections 1 to 10 respectively, amends section 6, and changes the word "part" to "order" wherever it appears.

M-29 as amended reads as follows:

Sec.
1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. Restrictions on tanning of horsehide fronts.
4. Restrictions on tanning or dressing of deerskins.
5. Restrictions on sale and use of horsehide front leather and deerskin leather.
6. Exception.
7. Adjustments and exceptions.
8. Records, audit, inspection and reports.
9. Communications.
10. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 10 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 101, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* This order applies to tanners of horsehide fronts, to tanners and dressers of deerskins, and to persons who sell and commercially use leather made from these hides and skins. In view of the fact that horsehide fronts and deerskins are in extremely short supply, it is essential that the leather produced therefrom be limited in so far as possible to DO rated orders. This order prohibits the tanning of horsehide fronts and the dressing or tanning of deerskins except for the purpose of producing military leather if such skins are suitable for the production of military leather. It also forbids any person to sell, deliver, accept delivery of, or use commercially leather made from horsehide fronts or deerskins for other than DO rated orders if such leather is capable of being used to fill such orders.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this order:

(a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association or any other organized group of persons and includes any agency of the United States or any other government.

(b) "Tanner" or "dresser" means a person engaged in the business of tanning, dressing, or similarly processing hides or skins.

(c) "Converter" means a person engaged in the business of causing hides or skins to be tanned or dressed for his account in any tannery not owned or controlled by him.

(d) "Horsehide front" means the forepart of the hide or skin of a horse, colt, mule, ass, donkey, or pony, commercially known in the trade as a "front", whether or not still attached to other parts of the hide or skin.

(e) "Deerskin" means the skin of any domestic or foreign deer, and includes the skin of the elk, moose, and caribou.

(f) "Military leather" means leather meeting any military specifications in force at the time.

(g) "DO rated order" means an order for leather bearing a DO rating issued pursuant to NPA Reg. 2.

(h) "NPA" means National Production Authority in the Department of Commerce.

SEC. 3. *Restrictions on tanning of horsehide fronts.* Unless specifically directed by NPA, no tanner shall put into process or continue to process, and no converter shall cause to be put into process, any horsehide front except for the purpose of processing it into military leather: *Provided, however,* That this restriction shall not apply to any horsehide front which is not capable of being processed into military leather.

SEC. 4. *Restrictions on tanning or dressing of deerskins.* Unless specifically directed by NPA, no tanner or dresser shall put into process, or continue to process, and no converter shall cause to be put into process, any deerskin except for the purpose of processing it into military leather: *Provided, however,* That this restriction shall not apply to any deerskin which is not capable of being processed into military leather.

SEC. 5. *Restrictions on sale and use of horsehide front leather and deerskin leather.* Unless specifically directed by NPA, no person shall sell, deliver, accept delivery of or incorporate into any product for commercial purpose, except for DO rated orders, any horsehide front leather or deerskin leather suitable for military leather.

SEC. 6. *Exceptions.* This order shall not prohibit the completion of the production and delivery of materials or products containing horsehide front leather or deerskin leather in any form previously ordered and accepted, which by reason of the condition or nature of the materials or products cannot without excessive loss of yield be used in connection with DO rated orders. The restrictions of sections 4 and 5 shall not apply to any deerskin the owner of which causes it to be processed or incorporated into any product for use by him personally or as a gift.

SEC. 7. *Adjustments and exceptions.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file with NPA a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of national defense or in the public interest. In considering requests for adjustment which claim that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each such request shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts, the nature of the relief sought, and the justification therefor.

SEC. 8. *Records, audit, inspection and reports.* (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall retain in his possession for at least two years records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, and use, in sufficient detail to permit an audit that determines for each transaction that the provisions of this order have been met. This does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily maintained, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals.

(b) All records required by this order shall be made available at the usual place of business where maintained for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of NPA.

(c) Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such reports to NPA as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act (Pub. Law 831, 77th Cong., 5 U. S. C. 139–139F).

SEC. 9. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. M–29.

SEC. 10. *Violations.* Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order or any other order or regulation of NPA or willfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this order is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against such person to suspend his privileges of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This order as amended shall take effect on February 19, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
[SEAL] MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51–2551; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 2:48 p. m.]

[NPA Order M–4, as Amended Feb. 19, 1951]

M–4—CONSTRUCTION

This order as amended is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense, and is issued pursuant to authority granted by section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. In the formulation of this order, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. However, in the issuance of this amendment, consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable due to the necessity of immediate action.

This amendment amends section 5 (b) of this order.

As amended, this order reads as follows:

ORDER

Sec.

AUTHORITY: Section 1 to 16 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interprets or applies sec. 101, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105. Sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* In order to further the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950 by conserving critical materials and services needed for the defense program, this order prohibits the commencement of construction of certain types of buildings, structures and projects unless specific exception is made, or authorization issued, by the National Production Authority. The construction prohibited generally does not further the defense effort, either directly or indirectly, and does not increase the Nation's production capacity for defense. The order allows, within specified limits, small construction jobs, and necessary maintenance and repair of buildings, structures or projects, and also permits, under specified circumstances, the restoration of buildings, structures, or projects in the event of a disaster, act of God, or an act of war.

SEC. 2. *Policy of the National Production Authority.* In the event that increasing shortages clearly indicate the necessity for such action, in the national interest, the National Production Authority may further limit the commencement of construction of additional types of buildings, structures or projects which do not support the defense effort, or increase the Nation's production capacity for defense.

SEC. 3. *Definitions.* For the purpose of this order:

(a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, and includes any agency of the United States or any other government.

(b) "Construction" means the erection of any building, structure, or project, or addition or extension thereto, or alteration thereof, through the incorporation-in-place on the site of materials which are to be an integral and permanent part of the building, structure or project.

(c) (1) "Commence construction" means to incorporate into a building, structure or project, a substantial quantity of materials which are to be an integral and permanent part of such building, structure, or project (for example, the pouring or placing of footings or other foundations).

(2) The following activities do not constitute commencing construction: Demolition of buildings; tearing out partitions; site preparation; erecting temporary fences or construction barricades, work sheds, and shanties; bringing utilities to the site; fabrication or processing of building materials, building equipment, or personal property to be installed.

(d) "Construction cost" means the total expense for building materials, building equipment, labor and services used in the construction of the particular building, structure or project, by whomever spent; but does not include the installed cost of personal property.

(e) "Consumer goods" means articles or commodities that directly satisfy human wants or desires, and which are capable of use without further processing (for example, clothing, food, furniture, floor covering, household appliances, motor vehicles, etc.). They are distinguished from capital goods (for example, dynamos, industrial ovens, generators, etc.). They are distinguished also from

production goods that satisfy wants only indirectly as factors in the production of other articles or commodities (for example, machine tools, heavy duty presses, etc.).

(f) "Damage restoration" means restoring to substantially the same size and condition on the same site, any building, structure or project which has been damaged by storm, fire, flood, or other disaster, or by act of God, or act of war.

(g) "Maintenance and repair" means such work as is necessary to keep a building, structure, or project in sound working condition or to rehabilitate a building, structure, or project or any portion thereof, when the same has been rendered unsafe or unfit for service by wear and tear, or other similar causes. The term does not include any building operation or job where substantial structural alterations or changes in design are made.

(h) "Personal property" means property used in connection with, but which does not become a part of, the building, structure, or project in the sense of its becoming a permanent part of the real property upon which it is located or in which it is installed.

(i) "Office building" means any building the principal use of which is to provide office space or office facilities, regardless of whether it is designed for the exclusive or partial use of its owner or is to be used commercially and rented to prospective tenants, including buildings for use by government agencies. The size of the building is not a determinative factor in deciding whether a building is an office building as the term includes both one-story and multistoried structures; but the term does not include a private residence with incidental office space located therein for the use of the occupant.

SEC. 4. *Prohibited construction.* (a) (1) Except as permitted in section 5, or pursuant to an adjustment or exception granted under section 11, after midnight October 26, 1950, no person shall commence construction of any building, structure, or project to be used for, or in connection with, any of the purposes specified, as set forth in section 15.

(2) Since October 26, 1950, the National Production Authority has issued exceptions to permit the commencement of construction of specific buildings, structures, or projects of the type prohibited by section 15. All such exceptions granted prior to January 13, 1951, will cease to be effective 120 days after the date of issuance, unless construction has been commenced within that time; and construction of any such building, structure, or project may not be commenced thereafter without a further authorization from the National Production Authority.

(b) (1) After midnight, January 13, 1951, no person shall commence construction of any building, structure, or project to be used for, or in connection with, any of the purposes specified, as set forth in section 16, until a specific authorization therefor has been issued by the National Production Authority. As a general rule, no authorization will be issued prior to February 15, 1951. However, in emergency situations, an authorization may be issued by the National Production Authority prior to that date. (The conditions which must exist before an authorization will be issued are set forth in section 6.)

(2) Further, in matters involving unreasonable hardship, or when required in the interest of the national defense, the National Production Authority may grant an exception from this order at any time, pursuant to section 11, with respect to types of construction specified in section 16.

SEC. 5. *Exemptions.* The following construction in connection with the buildings, structures, or projects to be used in connection with any of the purposes specified in sections 15 and 16 is exempted from this order:

(a) Maintenance and repair on any building, structure, or project.

(b) Small jobs of new construction or in connection with any such building, structure, or project including, but not limited to, alterations, additions, improvement, and modernization, provided the work does not require the use of partitions made in whole or part of metal, where the cost of all such work shall not exceed:

(1) In the case of alterations, additions, improvement, or modernization of hotels, office buildings, and loft buildings, 25 cents per square foot of occupied space for any consecutive twelve-month period. (In computing this cost, both construction cost and all other expenses or charges incident to the work shall be taken into consideration.)

(2) In the case of any type of construction of all other buildings, structures, or projects specified in section 15 (List A) and section 16 (List B), $5,000 for any consecutive twelve-month period. (In computing this cost, only construction cost shall be considered.)

(c) Reconstruction of any such building, structure, or project following a fire, flood, storm, disaster, act of God, or act of war, which occurred on or after July 29, 1950.

(d) Construction by, or for the account of, the Department of Defense or the Atomic Energy Commission.

(e) Buildings, structures or projects for radio broadcasting and television broadcasting.

(f) Printing establishments where the primary use of the building is the publication of a newspaper; or printing establishments which are operated by a publishing company primarily for the publication of books and periodicals.

SEC. 6. *Authorization for certain construction.* (a) Any person desiring to erect a building, structure, or project to be used for, or in connection with, any of the purposes specified, as set forth in section 16, may apply for a National Production Authority authorization to commence such construction. The application shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the National Production Authority.

(b) Authorization under this section will be granted if the National Production Authority is satisfied that the desired construction conforms to the following requirements:

(1) It furthers the defense effort by providing facilities of the type specified in section 16 in areas adjacent to military establishments or defense plants and projects, which construction the National Production Authority considers necessary to furnish or to supplement facilities in connection with the activities of the Defense Production Administration, the Department of Defense or the Atomic Energy Commission, including their programs for increasing production capacity; or

(2) It is essential to maintenance of public health, safety or welfare.

(c) Further, with respect to an application for authorization to construct a facility not directly related to the defense effort, the NPA will consider the type and quantity of materials on hand, and needed, for the facility; and the effect on the community at large if the authorization were denied.

SEC. 7. *Multiple use buildings, structures, or projects.* Where a building, structure, or project to be constructed is designed for a number of different uses and occupants, no portion thereof shall be constructed for use or occupancy in connection with any of the purposes specified in sections 15 or 16 where the construction cost apportionable to such use or occupancy will exceed the small job exemption provided for in section 5 (b).

SEC. 8. *Scope of this order.* This order shall apply to construction in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, and in the territories and insular possessions of the United States.

SEC. 9. *Prohibited deliveries.* No person shall accept an order for, sell, deliver, or cause to be delivered, material, equipment, or supplies which he knows, or has reason to believe, will be used in violation of the provisions of this order.

SEC. 10. *Defense against claims for damages.* No person shall be held liable for damages or penalties for any default under contract or order which shall result directly or indirectly from compliance with any regulation or order of the National Production Authority (including any direction, directive or other instruction), notwithstanding that any such regulation or order shall thereafter be declared by a judicial or other competent authority to be invalid.

SEC. 11. *Applications for adjustment or exception.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that:

(a) Such provision works an unreasonable hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade, industry, or other relative position; or that enforcement of such provision against him would not be in the interest of the national defense. In determining whether unreasonable hardship exists, the National Production Authority will consider, among other things:

(1) The extent of the work done by the applicant incident to the proposed construction.

(2) Whether the building, structure, or project requires reconstruction as a

result of a fire, flood, storm, disaster, act of God, or act of war.

(3) Whether a building, structure, or project of the applicant has been seized by legal action under eminent domain, or condemned by responsible governmental authorities; and the applicant requests permission to replace such facility.

(b) Each request shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought, and shall state the reasons why denial of the request would result in unreasonable hardship, or would not be in the interest of the national defense. All such requests should be addressed to the Field Office of the Department of Commerce in the region of the site of the proposed construction.

SEC. 12. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce, Ref: NPA, M-4.

SEC. 13. *Reports.* Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such reports to the National Production Authority as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act (Pub. Law 831, 77th Cong., 5 U. S. C. 139-139F).

SEC. 14. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provisions of this order, or any other order or regulation of the National Production Authority, or wilfully conceals a material fact, or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this order, is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against such person to suspend any authority to commence or complete construction or such other assistance as may be rendered pursuant to this order.

SEC. 15. *List A—Prohibited contruction.* All buildings, structures, or projects to be used for, or in connection with, any recreational, amusement, or entertainment purpose, whether public or private (unless authorized pursuant to section 6), including, but not limited to:

Amphitheater.
Amusement arcade.
Amusement device built into place on the site such as a roller coaster, merry-go-round, or similar device or kind. This shall not include demountable or portable equipment.
Amusement park.
Arena.
Assembly hall used primarily for recreation or amusement.
Athletic field house.
Band stand.
Bars and buildings or structures where the predominant business carried out therein or in connection therewith shall be the sale for consumption on the premises of alcoholic liquors.
Baseball park.
Bath house.
Billiard or pool parlor.
Bleachers and similar seating arrangements when they are built in place as a permanent part of the building, structure or project.
Boardwalk used primarily for recreation or amusement.
Boat or canoe club.
Bowling alley establishment.
Cabana.
Camp (except for public or social welfare).
Carnival.
Club building except for social welfare purposes.
Country club.
Dance hall.
Dance studio.
Dude ranch used primarily for recreation or amusement.
Exposition or exhibition building or structure for recreational, amusement or entertainment displays or purposes.
Flood lighting (including piers, poles, towers, framework or foundation with fixed equipment) in connection with any recreational, amusement, or entertainment purpose.
Gambling establishment.
Golf course.
Golf club.
Golf driving range.
Grandstand.
Gymnasium (except where it is a part of an educational institution and is to be used primarily for instructional purposes in physical education and training).
Lodge hall.
Music shell.
Night club.
Pier used primarily for recreation or amusement.
Race track, any kind.
Riding academy.
Rodeo.
Shooting gallery.
Skating rink.
Ski lodge.
Slot machine establishment.
Stadium.
Swimming pool (except where it is a part of an educational institution and is to be used primarily for instructional purposes in physical education and training).
Theatre, any kind (including drive-in theatre).
Yacht basin or marine railway primarily for the use of pleasure craft.

SEC. 16. *List B—Construction where NPA authorization is required.* Any building, structure or project to be used for, or in connection with, any of the following specified purposes:

Bank, credit institution, or brokerage establishment.
Community or neighborhood building.
Furnishing of personal services (e. g., barber shop, beauty shop, undertaking and mortuary establishment, cemetery building, mausoleum, crematory, garage, service station, shoe repair shop, laundry, dry cleaning establishment, tailor shop).
Hotel, motel, motor court, tourist camp, trailer camp.
Loft building.
Office building.
Outdoor advertising sign.
Printing or duplicating establishment.
Restaurant.
Storage, distribution, display or sale of consumer goods (for example, retail store, shopping center, wholesale establishment, gasoline filling station, drugstore, soda fountain, florist shop, greenhouse), except wholesale food establishment, wholesale supply facility for fuel oil, gasoline or coal, gas distribution system, pipeline.
Storage warehouse for personal effects.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This order, as amended, shall take effect February 19, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
[SEAL] MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2550; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 2:48 p. m.]

[NPA Order M-12 as Amended Feb. 19, 1951]

M-12—USE OF COPPER AND COPPER-BASE ALLOYS

This amendment to NPA Order M-12 is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950. In the formulation of this order, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. However, consultation with representatives of all trades and industries affected in advance of the issuance of this order has been rendered impracticable due to the necessity for immediate action and because the order affects a large number of different trades and industries.

This amendment affects NPA Order M-12, as previously amended as follows: It redesignates §§ 29.21 through 29.30 as sections 1 through 10, respectively; it adds new sections 11 and 17; and redesignates §§ 29.31 through 29.35 as sections 12 through 16, respectively. It revises sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 to read as shown herewith. As so amended, NPA Order M-12 reads as follows:

Sec.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 17 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 101, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* The purpose of this order is to describe how the copper remaining after allowing for the requirements of national defense may be distributed and used in the civilian economy. It is the policy of the National Production Authority that copper and articles made of copper, not required to fill rated orders, shall be distributed equitably through normal channels of distribution, and that due regard shall be given by suppliers to the needs of new and small business. It is the intent of this order that other materials which are not in short supply shall be substituted for copper and copper-base alloy wherever possible.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this order:

(a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association or any other organized group of persons and includes any agency of the United States or any other government.

(b) "Base period" means the six-months period ending June 30, 1950.

(c) "Manufacture" means to put into process, machine, incorporate into products, fabricate or otherwise alter the forms and products of copper defined in section 3 by physical or chemical means, and includes the use of copper in plating.

(d) "Maintenance" means the minimum upkeep necessary to continue a building, machine, piece of equipment or facility in sound working condition, and "repair" means the restoration of a building, machine, piece of equipment or facility to sound working condition when the same has been rendered unsafe or unfit for service by wear and tear, damage, failure of parts or the like: *Provided, however,* Neither maintenance nor repair includes the improvement of any such item with materials of a better kind, quality or design.

(e) "Operating supplies" means any copper or copper-base alloy forms or products listed in section 3 which are normally carried by a person as operating supplies according to established accounting practice and are not included in his finished product, except that materials included in such product which are normally chargeable to operating expense may be treated as operating supplies.

SEC. 3. *Copper forms and products to which this order applies.* This order applies to the following forms and products of copper: Copper, copper-base alloy, brass mill products, copper wire mill products, and foundry copper products and copper-base alloy products. For the purpose of this order, these items are defined as follows:

(a) "Copper" means unalloyed copper. (It includes electrolytic copper, fire refined copper and all unalloyed copper in any form including scrap.)

(b) "Copper-base alloy" means any alloy in the composition of which the percentage of copper metal by weight equals or exceeds 40 percent of the total weight of the alloy. (It shall include fired and demilitarized cartridge and artillery cases, and all copper-base alloy, as specified above, in any form including scrap.) It does not include alloyed gold produced in accordance with U. S. Commercial standard CS67–38.

(c) "Brass mill product" means sheet, including strip and plate; rod, including bars, forgings (rough as forged), and extruded shapes; wire; or tube, including pipe; made from copper or copper-base alloy. This does not include copper wire mill products.

(d) "Copper wire mill product" means bare wire, insulated wire and cable whatever the outer protective coverings may be, and uninsulated wire and cables, where the conductors are made from copper, copper-base alloy, or copper clad steel containing over 20 percent copper by weight. All copper wire mill products should be measured in terms of pounds of copper content.

(e) "Foundry products" means cast copper and copper-base alloy shapes or forms suitable for ultimate use without remelting, rolling, drawing, extruding or forging. (Includes the removal of gates, risers and sprues, and sandblasting, tumbling, or dipping, but excludes any further machining or processing.)

SEC. 4. *Application of order.* Subject to the exemptions stated in section 9, this order applies to all persons who produce brass mill products, copper wire mill products or foundry products as listed in section 3, or who use any of the forms and products of copper defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 3 for the purpose of manufacture, use in installation or construction, or for maintenance, repair or operating supplies. This order also contains limitations on the use of such copper forms and products in the manufacture or assembly of certain items. This order does not apply to persons who use copper or copper-base alloy in the production of other metals or metal alloys.

SEC. 5. *Production of brass mill products, copper wire mill products and foundry products.* Subject to the exemptions stated in section 9 or unless specifically directed by the National Production Authority:

(a) No person shall produce during the following months a total quantity by weight of brass mill products and copper wire mill products in excess of the percentages specified with respect to each month of his average monthly production of such products during the base period:

	Percent
January, 1951	85
February, 1951	85
March, 1951	80

The production of brass mill products and copper wire mill products, pursuant to a valid toll or conversion agreement or other arrangement whereby title to the material to be processed remains vested in the person who delivers it, is permitted in addition to the production permitted by this paragraph. In determining average monthly production during the base period, the brass mill products and copper wire mill products so produced shall not be included in the base period production of the brass mill or wire mill. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall affect the restrictions on toll and other similar agreements contained in NPA Order M–16.

(b) During the calendar quarter commencing on January 1, 1951, no person shall produce a total quantity by weight of foundry products in excess of 100 percent of this average quarterly production of foundry products during the base period.

SEC. 6. *Use of copper forms and products.* Subject to the exemptions stated in section 9, or unless specifically directed by the National Production Authority, no person shall use in manufacture, installation or construction:

(a) During December 1950, a total quantity by weight of the forms and products of copper defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 3 in excess of 100 percent of his average monthly use of such material in October and November 1950.

(b) During the following months a total quantity by weight of the forms and products of copper defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 3 (including copper forms and products produced under toll and conversion agreements or other similar arrangements) in excess of the percentages specified with respect to each month of his average monthly use of such material during the base period:

	Percent
January, 1951	85
February, 1951	85
March, 1951	80

(c) During the calendar quarter commencing on January 1, 1951, a total quantity by weight of foundry products in excess of 100 percent of his average quarterly use of such products during the base period: *Provided, however,* That in cases where a foundry product in the form of a casting is owned by one person and machined pursuant to a contractual agreement by another person, it shall be considered that the owner used the casting in manufacture.

SEC. 7. *Prohibited uses of copper.* (a) Commencing on March 1, 1951, no person shall use copper in the forms and products defined in section 3, or any component part made therefrom, in the manufacture or assembly of any item included in attached List A, except as permitted therein; and no person shall use in the manufacture or assembly of any item, whether or not included in List A, a greater quantity or better grade of such materials than is necessary for functional or operational purposes, or use such materials solely for decorative or ornamental purposes. However, these prohibitions shall not apply to such use of: (1) Any such copper forms and products, or component parts made therefrom, on or after March 1, 1951, if such materials were contained in such person's inventory on said date and are wholly unsuitable for use in the manufacture or assembly by such person of any item not included in List A; or (2) any such materials covered by an order placed with a producer and included in the producer's schedule for February 1951, which are delivered to such person at his plant prior to April 1, 1951, to the extent that such materials are wholly unsuitable for use in manufacture or assembly by such person of any item not included in List A. Every person who relies on the provisions of the next preceding sentence shall prepare a detailed record showing: (A) The quantities of such copper forms and products, and component parts made therefrom, which were contained in his inventory on the first days of December 1950, and of January, February and March 1951, and which were wholly unsuitable for use in his manufacture or assembly of any item not included in List A; and (B) the quantities of such materials wholly unsuitable for such use which were delivered to him on or after March 1, 1951, the names and addresses of the suppliers thereof, and the dates of the orders and acceptances covering such materials together with the applicable mill schedule. Such record shall be retained for at least two years and shall be made available at the usual place of business where maintained for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the National Production Authority.

(b) Commencing on April 1, 1951, no person shall use copper in the forms and products defined in section 3, or any component part made therefrom, in the manufacture or assembly of any item included in attached List B, except as permitted therein. However, this prohibition shall not apply to such use of: (1) Any such copper forms and products, or component parts made therefrom, on or after April 1, 1951, if such materials were contained in such person's inventory on said date and are wholly unsuitable for use in the manufacture or assembly by such person of any item not included in List A or List B; or (2) any such materials that have been covered by any order placed with a producer which were included in the producer's schedule for March 1951, and are delivered to such person at his plant prior to May 1, 1951, to the extent that such materials are wholly unsuitable for use in manufacture or assembly by such person of any item not included in List A or List B. Every person who relies on the provisions of the next preceding sentence shall prepare a detailed record showing: (A) The quantities of such copper forms and products, and component parts made therefrom, which were contained in his inventory on the first days of January, February, March and April 1951, and which were wholly unsuitable for use in his manufacture or assembly of any item not included in List B; and (B) the quantities of such materials wholly unsuitable for such use which were delivered to him on or after April 1, 1951, the names and addresses of the suppliers thereof, and the dates of the orders and acceptances covering such materials, together with the applicable mill schedule. Such record shall be retained for at least two years and shall be made available at the usual place of business where maintained for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the National Production Authority.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, copper or copper-base alloy may be used: (1) For plating any item included in List A or List B, or any component part thereof, where such plating is an undercoat for chromium, nickel, gold or silver; or (2) for brazing any item, or component part thereof, included in List A or List B.

(d) During February 1951, no person shall use in the manufacture or assembly of the items included in attached List A a total quantity by weight of the copper forms or products defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 3, or any component part made therefrom, in excess of 85 percent, or of the foundry products defined in paragraph (e) of said section, or any component part made therefrom, in excess of 100 percent, of his average monthly use of such materials for such purposes during the base period. During March 1951, the same limitations shall apply to the manufacture or assembly of the items included in attached List B, except that the percentage limitation as to the copper forms and products defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 3 shall be 80 percent instead of 85 percent. To the extent that manufacture or assembly of the items on attached List A or List B is permitted under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, the limitations of section 6 shall also apply during March 1951 and each succeeding month.

(e) Commencing on April 1, 1951, no person shall use in construction any brass mill product as such for any item included in List A or List B except as permitted therein.

(f) The following items included in List A or List B shall be exempt from the application of this section if they are used on vessels other than pleasure craft: (1) Furnishings, fittings, and fixtures when located within the sphere of the magnetic compasses; and (2) builders' hardware, building materials and snap hooks where the properties supplied by copper are essential and satisfactory substitutes not available.

(g) The prohibitions of this section apply notwithstanding the provisions of NPA Reg. 2 with respect to the filling of rated orders and are not affected by any of the exemptions stated in section 9: *Provided, however,* That such provisions of NPA Reg. 2 and paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 9 apply to such items included in attached List A or List B as are specifically designated as being permitted for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the United States Coast Guard.

SEC. 8. *Maintenance, repair and operating supplies.* Unless specifically directed by the National Production Authority, during the calendar quarter commencing on January 1, 1951, and each calendar quarter thereafter, no person shall use for maintenance, repair and operating supplies a quantity by weight of the forms and products of copper defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 3 in excess of 100 percent of his average quarterly use for such purposes during the base period.

SEC. 9. *Exemptions.* (a) The production of brass mill, wire mill and foundry products is permitted to fill rated orders, or to meet any mandatory order of the National Production Authority, in addition to the production permitted by the provisions of section 5.

(b) Copper forms and products defined in section 3 acquired with ratings or to meet a National Production Authority scheduled program may be used in addition to the quantities permitted by the provisions of sections 6 and 8.

(c) The provisions of sections 5, 6, and 8 do not apply to persons who use less than 1,000 lbs. of the copper forms and products defined in section 3 during any calendar quarter: *Provided, however,* That persons who by reason of the provisions of section 6 would be permitted to use less than 1,000 lbs. during any calendar quarter, may use during such period a quantity of up 1,000 lbs.

SEC. 10. *Inventories.* In addition to the provisions of NPA Reg. 1 relating to Inventory Controls, it is considered that a more exact requirement applying to producers of brass mill products, copper wire mill products and foundry products, and to users of the copper forms and products defined in section 3 is necessary.

(a) No person producing brass mill products, copper wire mill products or foundry products may receive or accept delivery of copper or copper-base alloy if his inventory is, or by such receipt would become, in excess of that necessary to meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his scheduled method and rate of operation pursuant to this order during the succeeding 45-day period, or in excess of a "practicable minimum working inventory" (as defined in NPA Reg 1, whichever is less.

(b) No person obtaining copper forms or products defined in section 3 for use in manufacture, installation or construction, or for maintenance, repair or operating supplies, may receive or accept delivery of a quantity of such forms and products if his inventory is, or by such receipt would become, in excess of that necessary to meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his scheduled method and rate of operation pursuant to this order during the succeeding 60-day period, or in excess of a "practicable minimum working inventory" (as defined in NPA Reg. 1), whichever is less.

(c) For the purpose of this section, any copper forms and products defined in section 3, in which minor changes or alterations have been effected, shall be included in inventory. NPA Reg. 1 will apply to all such forms and products except as modified by this section.

SEC. 11. *Restrictions on delivery.* (a) No person shall deliver any of the forms and products of copper defined in section 3 if he knows or has reason to believe that his customer may not accept delivery of such materials under this order or will use such materials in violation of this order.

(b) No person shall deliver any copper forms or products defined in section 3 unless the purchaser shall have furnished to the seller a signed certification as follows:

> The undersigned, subject to statutory penalties, certifies that acceptance of delivery and use by the undersigned of the copper forms or products herein ordered will not be in violation of NPA Order M–12.

This certification constitutes a representation by the purchaser to the seller and to the National Production Authority that delivery of such copper forms or products may be accepted by the purchaser under this order, and that such materials will not be used by the purchaser in violation of this order.

SEC. 12. *Applications for adjustment.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that his business operation was commenced during or after the base period, or because any provision otherwise works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In considering requests for adjustment claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the appli-

cation of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Producers shall make such application on Form NPAF-11, "Copper and Copper-Base Alloys: Producer's application for Adjustment or Exception." Users shall make application on Form NPAF-12, "Copper Forms and Products: User's Application for Adjustment or Exception." Copies of these forms may be obtained from the nearest Department of Commerce Field Office.

SEC. 13. *Records and reports.* (a) Persons subject to this order shall preserve the records which they have maintained of production, inventories, receipts, deliveries and uses of copper forms and products defined in section 3 commencing with January 1, 1950.

(b) Persons subject to this order shall make records and submit such reports to the National Production Authority as it shall require subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act (Pub. Law 831, 77th Cong., 5 U. S. C. 139–139F).

SEC. 14. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C. Ref: M–12.

SEC. 15. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provisions of this order or any other order or regulation of the National Production Authority or wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this order is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

SEC. 16. *List A.* (See section 7.) The use of the forms and products of copper defined in section 3 and of any component parts made therefrom in the items listed below (excluding repair parts) is prohibited except to the extent permitted in the order or the list: *Provided, however,* That such material may be used in such items included in the list as are marked with an asterisk in cases where such items are to be used by the Armed Forces of the United States, including the United States Coast Guard.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Protective brass plating of all listed items of builders' hardware is permitted where other types of finishes are not practicable.
Butts, hinges and related items.
Checking floor closers, overhead concealed, semi-concealed and surface door closers (except gland nuts, regulating screw assemblies, and fusible links).
Closers, hanging brackets for.
Closers, screen door.
Cabinet hardware, including cabinet hinges.
Hangers, track and related items including:
Sliding door hardware.
Folding door hardware.
Sliding-folding door hardware.
Folding partition hardware.
Upward acting door hardware.
Fire door hardware (except bearings and fusible links).
Hardware for sash, screen, transom and casement and other shelf hardware items.
Locks, lock trim (except for cylinder assemblies and keys, for essential working parts of locks and latches, for faces of locks and latches and for trim of cylinder lock sets).
Spring hinges.
Sash balances.
Door holding devices.
Kick plates.
Push plates.
Door pulls.
Push bars.
House numbers.
Door knockers.
Letter boxes.
Nameplates.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Anchors and dowels (except window cleaner's safety anchors).
Bands on pipe insulation.
Bathtub enclosures and shower enclosures.
Blinds, including fixtures and fittings (except where essential for operating parts).
Caulking anchors.
Cement flooring and composition flooring (except that crude arsenical copper precipitate may be used for flooring in hospital operating and anesthesia rooms, for places where explosives are handled or stored and for places where explosive vapors may be present).
Chimneys and flues.
Conduits (except instrument assemblies).
Cornices.
Door sills.
Door frames.
Doors.
Downspouts and accessories thereto.
Drains (except strainer grids for showers and urinals).
Drip pans.
Elevators and escalators (except for worm gears and parts for conducting electricity).
Escutcheons and plates for floor, ceiling and wall use.
Fences and gates.
Food waste disposal units (except current-carrying parts, bearings, controls, impellers and sink strainers).
Gratings.
Grids (except for flooring in hospital operating rooms and anesthesia rooms, and for places where explosives are handled or stored and for places where explosive vapors may be present).
Grilles and shields, including fresh air inlet boxes and radiator and convector enclosures.
Gutters and accessories thereto.
Holdback hooks for curtains.
I. P. S. waste nipples.
Lavatory legs (except for hospital use).
Leaders and accessories thereto.
Linoleum stripping.
Louvres.
Marquees.
Metal siding.
Mouldings for joining cabinet sinks.
Ornamental metal work; including grille work, railings, and fittings.
Pipe, I. P. S., and fittings (except for industrial process piping and chemical gas equipment and except for solder nipples, solder bushing and ferrules).
Radiator covers and shields.
Railings and fittings.
Reglets, moulding and trim.
Rim protectors for fixtures.
Robe hooks.
Roofing.
Roofing nails (except staples, clips and similar devices designed for the purpose of protecting shingles, flashings and siding against wind damage).
Shower curtain rods and bars.
Shower door frames.
Shower goosenecks.
Skylights.
Stair and threshold treads, nosing and edgings.
Store fronts.
Straps and hangers for pipe supports.
Supply pipes for plumbing fixtures such as lavatories, sinks and water closets.
Switch plates.
Tanks for automatic storage water heaters.
Traps (except tube traps in 20 gauge without cleanouts and except traps cast from secondary metal).
Thresholds and saddles.
Towel bars and brackets.
Tube, tubing and fittings for piping systems in construction (except for Type K for underground water connections, Types L and M for domestic hot and cold water supply pipes and oxygen lines, and Types K, L, and M for industrial process, chemical and gas equipment piping).
Unit heaters, unit ventilators, unit ventilator inlet wall boxes and convectors, and blast heating coils, or any apparatus using such coils as part of its construction (except for valves, controls, bearings or parts necessary for conducting electricity, and for water or steam courses and headers).
Ventilators.
Vents.
Weatherstripping.
Window frames.
Window sills.
Windows.

BURIAL EQUIPMENT

Burial urns.
Burial vaults.
Caskets and casket hardware (except copper or brass flash plate treatment necessary to prevent corrosion during period of manufacture and warehousing).
Memorial tablets.

CLOTHING AND DRESS ACCESSORIES, NOT INCLUDING SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Artificial flowers.
*Buckles and shoe buckles (except for foundation garments where strength, launderability and non-corrosiveness are essential).
*Buttons (except front shells of uniform buttons for police, firemen, guards, railroad and other transportation employees and similar uniforms, the backs to be made of steel with rust resistant plating; and work clothing and other utility (closure) purposes where launderability and non-corrosiveness are essential, provided that all strictly decorative and out-size buttons are eliminated).
Dress ornaments and trimmings.
*Fittings: belt, corset, garter, glove, hand bag, purse, suspender, luggage and supporter (except for foundation garments and sanitary belts where launderability and non-corrosiveness are essential).
*Hooks and eyes (except for foundation garments where launderability and non-corrosiveness are essential).
*Insignia and decorations (awards).
*Metal clothes, laces, tassels, braids, embroidery, ribbons.
Millinery accessories and frames.
*Snaps and snap buttons (except (1) irrespective of weight, in industrial safety clothing, work clothing and foundation garments; (2) for complete fasteners weighing 5 pounds or less per thousand units, on other wearing apparel exclusive of belts, suspenders, gloves, footwear, and other dress accessories, and billfolds, luggage, wallets and key cases; and (3) except for wire springs contained in snaps and snap buttons weighing in excess of 5 pounds per thousand complete units).

FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Andirons, fireplace screens and fittings.
Candlesticks.
Curtain fasteners, rods and rings.
Cuspidors.

Gas heater and stove installation connections (except for high pressure LPG connections from tank to fixture).
Lamp shades.
Mops.
Mud scrapers.
Scrubbing boards.
Space heaters, flue connected and non-flue connected (except valves, controls and parts necessary for proper operation or for conducting electricity).
Stoves and ranges of all fuels for household cooking use (except valves, compression fittings, controls including timers, thermostats and parts for conducting electricity or necessary for safe operation).
Trays.
Upholsterers' supplies, including nails and tacks.
Vases, pitchers, bowls, and artcraft (except scientific laboratory).
Washing tubs and washing boilers.
Waste baskets, humidors and similar items.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Barber shop and beauty parlor furniture.
Household furniture.
Mattresses and bedsprings (except hospital).
Partitions and shelving (except hospital and laboratory).
Public building and office furniture.
Reed and rattan furniture.
Restaurant furniture.
Venetian blinds (except where essential for operating parts).

HARDWARE, MISCELLANEOUS

Collars and other harness for pets.
Cutlery, table, kitchen, butcher and meat packing (except rivets and knife assemblies in matching silver-plated flatwear sets).
Fireplace fixtures and equipment.
Furniture (except in cylinder assemblies and keys and for essential working parts of locks).
Hand saw screws, nuts and washers for attaching saw blades to the handles.
Hand service tools, including hammers, pliers, wrenches, screw drivers, etc. (except essential parts of spiral ratchet and ratchet screw drivers and drills; hand and breast drills and bit braces; soldering irons; and blow-torches; except nonsparking tools necessary to prevent explosion hazards; and except portable spot welders).
Passenger transportation equipment, decorative hardware and ornamental metal work and trim and general hardware (except for locks).
Pleasure boat decorative hardware.
Pocket knives (except rivets and lining assemblies).
Puttying and scraping knives (except rivets).
*Saddlery and harness hardware (except for brass protective plating).
Scissors, shears, hedge and other trimmers, tinners and other snips.
Stairs and threshold treads and edgings.
Trunk and luggage hardware (except for brass protective plating and except in cylinder assemblies and keys and for essential working parts of locks).

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

(Except for operational parts where the properties supplied by the copper are essential or where necessary for electrical conductivity)

Household electrical appliances including but not limited to:
Laundry equipment.
Vacuum cleaners.
Refrigerators.
Floor and furniture polishers.
Food mixers.
Electric irons.
Hair driers.
Toasters.

JEWELRY, GIFTS, AND NOVELTIES

All jewelry (except operational attachments such as screw and snap posts; cam assemblies; wire pegs; screws and/or rivets; spring pins for wrist watches; catches and pin stems; and copper seal interlinings to prevent "bleeding" of silver through gold); gifts and novelties, including but not limited to:

Book ends.
Jewelry and instrument cases, including cosmetic.
Lighters (except necessary operational parts).
*Medals and emblems, including decorations (except religious goods).
Mirrors and picture frames.
Napkin rings.
Smokers' accessories, including ash trays and humidors.
Souvenirs.

CIVILIAN TYPE MOTOR VEHICLE: PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES INCLUDING TAXICABS, STATION WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HEARSES, TRUCKS, TRUCK TRACTORS, TRUCK TRAILERS, MOTORCYCLES AND BUSSES

Decorative mouldings, both internal and external (except for glass run channels, window-glass frames, external windshield and rear window external mouldings where such mouldings are produced from strip 6 inches or narrower).
Defrosters and heaters (except (1) for conducting electricity and (2) radiators (heat exchangers) and supply and return hot water lines and (3) parts used in the operating controls of the heating and defrosting systems).
Gas tank caps (except valves and springs).
Horns (except parts for diaphragms, vibrators and conducting electricity).
Lighters (except parts for conducting electricity).
Lights, lamps, headlamps, and lighting accessories (except for doors, bezels, adjusting and attaching screws, retaining rings, copper flash plating on reflectors and parts for conducting electricity including light bulbs).
Motor vehicle hardware (except door handles, ventilator and regulator handles for windows and doors, working parts for locks, ventilator window latches, external lock cylinder caps and covers, external windshield wiper arm and blade assemblies and screw).
Rear-view mirrors and brackets (except copper flash plating on mirrors).
Smokers' accessories, including ash trays.
Wheel discs and wheel trim rings.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

(Including railroad cars, street and interurban cars, busses, and trailers, but excluding locomotives)

All items under the heading "Furnishings and Equipment".
Bands on pipe coverings.
Door knockers, checks, pulls and stops.
Doors and windows, door and window frames and window sills.
Drinking water reservoirs.
Shower rods and pans.
Sinks and drainboards.
Towel and luggage racks.
Water containers for humidification.
Weatherstripping and insulation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alarm and protective systems (except parts for conducting electricity or where essential to the proper service or functioning of the parts).
Antique reproductions.
Arch supports.
Atomizers (except for medicinal purposes and for use in the preparation of dried milk and dried eggs).
Barrels, boxes, cans, jars, and other containers.
Badges (*except pins and clips for use by personnel where badges are required for protection and security by Government agencies or by industrial plants).
Bar and counter equipment and fittings.
Barber shop equipment and supplies (except for current-carrying parts).
Barrel hooks.
Bathroom accessories (including grab bars, tumbler holders, tooth brush holders, paper holders, and shelf brackets).
Beauty parlor equipment and supplies (except for replacement parts of commercial permanent wave equipment and commercial hair driers and for current-carrying parts).
Bicycles, and similar vehicles and equipment therefor (except valves for bicycle tires and tubes and except plating of operational parts).
Binoculars (except precision types) and opera glasses.
Bird and pet cages and stands.
Branding, marking, and labeling devices and stock for same (except engraved burning branding dies, and except where the devices and the stock are for affixing governmental, notarial and corporate seals).
Bronze ink (except use in the graphic arts industry where bronze ink and powder are an integral part of product identification and whose normal replating is less frequent than one year).
Brushes (except for the types used in electric motors and generators; and except for industrial brushes).
Carpet rods.
Chimes and bells (except parts for conducting electricity or where non-magnetic gong material is required for electrically operated signaling devices used as adjuncts to communication systems and except bells for use on board ship where essential to the proper functioning of the parts).
Clips, paper.
Cleaning and polishing accessories, such as brooms, carpet sweepers, crumbing sets, dust pans, mops, pot scourers, whisk brooms and floor and furniture polishers.
Clock cases (except for marine use).
Clothes line pulleys and reels.
Cocktail shakers.
Coin-operated game and gambling machines (except tumblers for locks and current-carrying parts).
Coin-operated vending machines (except necessary operational parts and current-carrying parts).
Cooking utensils (except gauges and protective devices and plating of bottoms).
Daubers for shoe polish.
Dispensers, hand, for hand lotions, paper products, soap and straws.
Flower pots, boxes and holders for same.
Fountain pens (except necessary operational parts).
Furniture grommets.
Garden tools and equipment (except for functional parts).
Hair curlers, hair brushes and combs (except for heat-carrying parts and for electrical conductivity).
Ice cream freezers for use in the home (except electric).
Juke boxes (except for current-carrying parts).
Kitchen utensils, devices and machines (except electrical appliances).
Lace tips.
Lamps, portable electric (except for current-carrying parts).
Lamps and lanterns, other than electric (except for generators, valves, controls, burners, wicks and founts).
Letter boxes and mail chutes.
Lighting fixtures (except (1) current-carrying parts, plating, rivets, eyelets, screws, small fasteners; (2) the threaded parts, clamping, sealing or attachment devices of exterior, explosion-proof, dust-tight and vapor-tight fixtures; (3) Marine and airport).
Loose-leaf binders.
Manicure implements.
Match and pattern plates, matrices, and flasks.
Mattress buttons and furniture glides.

Name plates (except instruction and data plates and identification plates for use on machinery or equipment without display or ornamentation).
Nonoperating or decorative uses of copper or copper-base alloy, or the use of the same in such parts of installations and equipment (mechanical or otherwise) as bases, frames, guards, standards and supports.
Package handles and holders.
Pari-mutuel gambling and gaming machines, devices and accessories.
Pencils, mechanical (except functional parts and plating).
Pins (except safety pins, laundry net and laundry identification pins, or safety catches on products otherwise permitted under this order).
Pleasure boat fastenings and fittings.
Razors operated by electricity (except functional parts and parts for conducting electricity).
Razors not operated by electricity (except (1) in making safety razors: heads, functional parts for heads, and plating; and (2) in making straight razors: rivets, pins and washers).
Razor blade magazines.
Reflectors (except photographic and except as an undercoating or an overcoating in electroplating with silver or chromium).
Signs and advertising displays (except current-carrying parts).
Sporting goods and equipment (except fishing equipment and supplies for commercial fishing use, firearms, ammunition, and except reel gears, bearings and spools, swivels and snaps, rod mountings and copper for plating of baits and lures for sport fishing use).
Staplers and stapler machines (not including foot-operated or power-driven stitching machines).
Stationery supplies including but not limited to:
Desk accessories.
Office supplies.
Pencils (except for ferrules).
Pens and penholders.
Statues and statuettes (except religious and artists' originals).
Sundials.
*Tent poles and parts.
Tobacco pipes.
Toys (except in motors and essential operating parts).
Unions and union fittings (except seats, and except for other parts of unions and union fittings (1) where and to the extent that the physical and chemical properties of the liquid or gas passing through the union or union fittings make the use of any other material dangerous or impractical, or (2) where the valve is of a type designed for use in an air conditioning or refrigeration "system", or (3) where use of copper and tubing and/or brass pipe is permitted).
Umbrellas and parasols.
Vacuum bottles and jugs.
Valve handles (except plumbing fixture trim).
Walking sticks and canes.
Weather vanes.
Weight reducing and exercising machines (except for current-carrying parts).
Wool (except metal sponges intended for use in dairy products processing plants and by the canning industry and for filtering purposes).

SEC. 17. *List B.* (See section 7). The use of the forms and products of copper defined in section 3 and of any component parts made therefrom in the items listed below (excluding repair parts) is prohibited except to the extent permitted in the order or the list: *Provided however,* That such material may be used in such items included in the list as are marked with an asterisk in cases where such items are to be used by the armed forces of the United States, including the United States Coast Guard.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Protective brass plating of all listed items of builders' hardware is permitted where other types of finishes are not practicable.
Door knobs.
Letter slots.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Facias.
Flashings (except (1) cap and base flashing for built-up roofing, (2) through-wall flashing in parapet walls, (3) flashing for chimneys, vent stacks and all other vertical surfaces rising through roof levels, (4) roof-to-side wall flashing, (5) valley flashing for slate, tile and cement shingle roofs, (6) door and window head flashing, (7) expansion joint flashing).
Gravel stops.
Shower pans.
Terrazzo strips.

CLOTHING AND DRESS ACCESSORIES, NOT INCLUDING SAFETY EQUIPMENT

*Slide fasteners (zippers) (except (1) for functional components such as slider bodies, separating end-components and top and bottom stops; and (2) except for applications in safety garments, work clothing, rubber footwear, foundation and surgical garments where necessary for reasons of strength, launderability and anticorrosion).

FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Refrigerator and water heater installation connections (except for high pressure LPG connections from tank to fixture).

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Fittings (except hospital and laboratory).

HARDWARE, MISCELLANEOUS

Tags for pets.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

(Except for operational parts where the properties supplied by the copper are essential or where necessary for electrical conductivity)

Coffee makers.
Home and farm freezers, including the "low side" refrigerant circuit.
Ice cream freezers.
Waffle irons.

REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

(Commercial and Industrial)

(Except where copper products or copper-base alloy products are essential for the following: carbonators, complete condensing units less condensers, dehydrators, draft arms for soda fountain equipment, electrical controls and wiring, fittings, protective coatings, refrigerant circuits (except in condensers for open-type air cooled condensing units and evaporative condensers for freon refrigeration or air conditioning systems and the "low side" refrigerant circuits for ice cream cabinets, frozen food cabinets, and "wet type" bottled beverage coolers), refrigerant connections between compressor and cooling coils, refrigerant flow control valves, sight glasses, soldering and brazing materials, strainers, suction line heat exchangers, tube sheets, valves, water cooler low sides and pre-coolers, water flow control valves and water spray nozzles for evaporative condensers, evaporative coolers, and air washers)

Commercial and industrial refrigeration and air conditioning machinery and equipment including but not limited to:

Air conditioning systems, self-contained or remote.
Air washers.
Blast coolers.
Blast freezers.
Bottled beverage coolers.
Carbonated beverage dispensing systems (except coin operated).
Compressor stop valves (except valve seats, gaskets, bonnets, discs, disc screens, and protective coverings for valve stems).
Evaporative condensers.
Evaporative coolers (desert type).
Finned air-cooled condensers except those used for hermetic systems where the condenser is exposed to the outside air or for transportation systems.
Finned coils or evaporators.
Florist refrigerators.
Fountainettes.
Frozen food cabinets.
Ice cream cabinets.
Ice cube makers.
Malt beverage dispensing systems.
Mortuary refrigerators.
Non-carbonated beverage dispensing systems (except coin operated).
Packaged air conditioners (room, window, and store coolers).
Reach-in refrigerators.
Refrigerated display cases.
Refrigeration systems, self-contained or remote.
Reverse cycle heating and air conditioning systems (heat pumps).
Sandwich units.
Shell and tube or shell and coil condensers.
Shell and tube or shell and coil water chillers.
Soda fountains.
Space coolers.
Unit coolers.
Walk-in refrigerators.
Water coolers, except bubblers and bubbler connections.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dehumidifiers for home and office use.
Flashlight cases (except contact points for carrying current).
Ball point pens (except necessary operational parts).
Hollow ware (except for hotels, restaurants, institutions and ecclesiastical use).
Identification and directional signs (except current-carrying parts).
Outboard motors (except for operational parts).
Portable electric lanterns, such as railroad, miners' and industrial (except parts for conducting electricity and for plating).
Shells and caps for sockets.
Ties (except for explosives and other products where the properties supplied by copper are essential).

This order, as amended, shall take effect, except as otherwise specifically stated, on February 19, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
[SEAL] MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2570; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 4:53 p. m.]

TITLE 38—PENSIONS, BONUSES, AND VETERANS' RELIEF

Chapter I—Veterans' Administration

PART 21—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

SUBPART A—REGISTRATION AND RESEARCH

APPORTIONMENT TO MINOR CHILD LEGALLY ADOPTED OUTSIDE OF VETERAN'S FAMILY

Section 21.92 is amended to read as follows:

§ 21.92 *Apportionment to minor child legaly adopted outside of veteran's*

family. Where evidence establishes that a veteran in training under Part VII or VIII, Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended (38 U. S. C. ch. 12 note) is the natural father of a minor child or children legally adopted outside of his family, only such additional amount of subsistence allowance on account of the existence of such child or children will be apportioned in favor of the child or children. The veteran is not entitled in his own right to whatever additional amount of subsistence allowance is payable because of the existence of such child.

(Sec. 2, 46 Stat. 1016, sec. 7, 48 Stat. 9, sec. 2, 57 Stat. 43, as amended, sec. 400, 58 Stat. 287, as amended; 38 U. S. C. and Sup. 11a, 701, 707, ch. 12 note. Interprets or applies secs. 3, 4, 57 Stat. 43, as amended, secs. 300, 1500–1504, 1506, 1507, 58 Stat. 286, 300, as amended; 38 U. S. C. and Sup. 693g, 697–697d, 697f, g, ch. 12 note)

This regulation is effective February 21, 1951.

[SEAL] O. W. CLARK,
Deputy Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2487; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

Subchapter A—Alaska

[Circular No. 1786]

PART 80—TOWN SITES

SALE TO ALASKA HOUSING AUTHORITY

The following new section is added to Part 80:

§ 80.14a *Sale to Alaska Housing Authority.* (a) Any lot or tract in the town which is subject to sale to the highest bidder by the trustee pursuant to § 80.14 may, upon request of the Alaska Housing Authority in connection with a specific housing project authorized by the act of April 23, 1949 (63 Stat. 57, 48 U. S. C. secs. 484, 484a–e), at any time prior to its disposition at public sale be sold by the trustee to the Alaska Housing Authority at fair value to be fixed by the trustee, provided such action in the opinion of the trustee will be of benefit to the occupants of the town site.

(Sec. 11, 26 Stat. 1099; 48 U. S. C. 355)

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

FEBRUARY 14, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2477; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR, Part 53]

REVISION OF OFFICIAL U. S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF LAMB AND MUTTON CARCASSES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICIAL U. S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF SLAUGHTER LAMBS, YEARLINGS, AND SHEEP

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Notice is hereby given in accordance with section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (a)) that the Department of Agriculture is considering a proposed revision of the official United States standards for grades of lamb and mutton carcasses (7 CFR 53.114 et seq.), and the proposed establishment of official United States standards for grades of slaughter lambs, yearlings, and sheep, under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087, 7 U. S. C. 1621 et seq.) and the item for Market Inspection of Farm Products recurring in the annual appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture and currently found in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1951 (Chap. VI, Pub. Law 759—81st Cong.; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 414).

The principal changes proposed in the standards for grades of lamb and mutton carcasses would be as follows:

(1) The existing Prime and Choice grades would be combined and designated as Prime; the existing Good grade would be renamed Choice, which would become the highest grade for which mutton carcasses beyond the yearling stage are eligible; the top two-thirds of the existing Commercial grade would be designated as Good; the bottom one-third of the existing Commercial grade, plus the top two-thirds of the existing Utility grade would be designated as Utility; and the bottom one-third of the existing Utility grade, combined with the present Cull grade, would be designated as Cull. The existing Commercial grade would be discontinued.

(2) Relevant changes in the specifications would be made to reflect the minimum requirements for the respective grade designations, to clarify the differentiation between lamb, yearling, and mutton carcasses, and to reflect the different grade requirements for varying degrees of maturity.

Other changes of a minor nature would be made for the purpose of facilitating interpretation of the standards.

The proposed standards for slaughter lambs, yearlings, and sheep reflect the same nomenclature and grade ranges as proposed for the respective carcass standards.

To accomplish these changes, the standards for lamb and mutton carcasses and slaughter lambs, yearlings, and sheep would be established to read as follows:

LAMB, YEARLING MUTTON, AND MUTTON CARCASSES

§ 53.114 *Differentiation between lamb, yearling mutton, and mutton carcasses.* (a) Ovine carcasses are classified as lamb, yearling mutton, or mutton on the basis of characteristics of the bones, general conformation, and characteristics of the flesh.

(b) Lamb carcasses always have break joints on their front shanks and generally have narrow rib bones, a rather regular contour, and a light red color and fine texture of lean. They also have a considerable amount of red in the ribs and a somewhat smaller amount in the shanks.

(c) Yearling mutton carcasses may have either break joints or "spool" joints on their front shanks and generally have moderately wide rib bones, a slightly irregular contour, and a slightly dark red color and slightly coarse texture of lean. They have only traces of red in the ribs and shanks.

(d) Mutton carcasses always have "spool" joints on their front shanks and generally have wide rib bones, a rather irregular contour, and a dark red color and coarse texture of lean. Ribs and shanks are devoid of red color.

§ 53.115 *Application of standards.* (a) Lamb, yearling mutton, and mutton carcasses are graded on a composite evaluation of three general grade factors—conformation, finish, and quality. These factors are concerned with the proportions of the various wholesale cuts in the carcass, the proportions of fat, lean and bone, and the quality of the flesh. Carcasses qualifying for any particular grade may vary with respect to their relative development of the three grade factors, and there will be carcasses which qualify for a particular grade, some of whose characteristics may be more nearly typical of another grade. Because it is impractical to describe the nearly limitless numbers of such recognizable combinations of characteristics, the standards for each grade describe only carcasses that have a relatively similar development of conformation, finish, and quality and that are also representative of the lower limits of each grade. Examples of the extent to which superiority in quality and finish may compensate for deficiencies in conformation, and vice versa, are indicated for each grade.

(b) The standards are intended to apply to all ovine carcasses without regard to the apparent sex condition of the animal at time of slaughter. However, carcasses which have thick, heavy necks and shoulders typical of uncastrated males are discounted in grade in accord with the extent to which these characteristics are developed. Such discounts may vary from less than a half-grade in carcasses from young lambs in which such characteristics are barely noticeable to as much as two full grades in carcasses from mature rams in which such characteristics are very pronounced.

(c) The standards provide for grading lamb, yearling mutton, and mutton carcasses on separate standards. Although

these appear to be rather narrow age groups, each of them actually represents a rather wide range in degree of maturity because of the rapidity with which ovines mature. Recognition of this variation is made in the standards for grades of lamb carcasses by specifying two different requirements for quality and finish, depending upon the degree of maturity. Although only one requirement for quality and finish is specified in the standards for yearling mutton and mutton carcasses, it should be understood that in these groups, as well as lambs, carcasses which have indications of approaching the minimum or maximum maturity limits for their group will have somewhat less or greater evidences of quality and finish, respectively, than that specified.

§ 53.116 *Specifications for official United States standards for grades of lamb carcasses*—(a) *Prime.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum qualifications for the Prime grade tend to be compact and blocky and tend to have plump, full legs; wide, thick backs; thick, full, smooth shoulders; and short, thick necks.

(2) Evidences of quality and finish vary markedly with changes in maturity. Carcasses from young lambs that have red, narrow rib bones and red, moist, porous break joints have only moderately abundant kidney and crotch fat but kidneys are completely covered. They have a moderate amount of feathering between the ribs, a small amount of overflow fat over the inside of the ribs adjacent to the backbone, a few fat streakings in the inside flank muscles and a light pink color of lean. The exterior finish is firm and completely obscures the muscles of the back, however, muscles over the tops of the shoulders and outside of the legs may be visible through a thin covering of fat. Flanks are full and firm.

(3) Carcasses from more mature lambs that have slightly wide, moderately red rib bones, moderately red, rather dry and hard break joints, have abundant kidney and crotch fat, extensive and abundant feathering, moderately abundant overflow fat over inside of ribs adjacent to the backbone, numerous streakings of fat in the inside flank muscles, and a dark pink color of lean. The exterior finish is very firm, extends over the entire exterior surface except the lower parts of the legs, obscuring the muscles of the back, tops of the shoulders, and outside of legs. The flanks are very full and firm.

(4) To qualify for the Prime grade a carcass must possess the minimum requirements for quality and finish regardless of the extent that its conformation may exceed the minimum requirements for Prime. However, if a carcass has quality and finish equivalent to at least the average of the Prime grade, its conformation may be equivalent to average Choice and remain elegible for Prime.

(b) *Choice.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum qualifications for the Choice grade are slightly compact with slightly plump, full legs; slightly wide, thick backs; slightly wide, full shoulders; and slightly short, thick necks.

(2) Evidences of quality and finish vary considerably with changes in maturity. Carcasses from young lambs that have red, narrow rib bones and red, moist, porous break joints have slightly abundant kidney and crotch fat but kidneys are slightly exposed, there is a small amount of feathering between the ribs, a few streakings of fat in the inside flank muscles, and only very small quantities of overflow fat over the inside of the ribs adjacent to the backbone. The color of lean is slightly dark pink. The exterior finish is moderately firm. However, the muscles of the back are very slightly visible through a slightly thin fat covering and those over the tops of the shoulders and outside of the legs have only a very thin covering of fat. Flanks are slightly full and firm.

(3) Carcasses from more mature lambs that have slightly wide, moderately red rib bones with moderately red, rather dry and hard break joints, have moderately abundant kidney and crotch fat, slightly abundant feathering, a small amount of overflow fat over the inside of the ribs adjacent to the backbone, a small quantity of fat streakings in the inside flank muscles, and light red color of lean. The external finish is firm and completely obscures the muscles of the back. However, muscles over the top of the shoulders and the outside of the legs are visible through the fat. The flanks are moderately full and firm.

(4) To qualify for the Choice grade a carcass must have the minimum requirements for quality and finish regardless of the extent that conformation may exceed the minimum requirements for Choice. However, if a carcass has quality and finish equivalent to at least the the average of the Choice grade, its conformation may be equivalent to average Good and remain eligible for Choice.

(c) *Good.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum qualifications for the Good grade are moderately rangy and slightly angular with slightly thin, tapering legs; slightly narrow, thin backs and shoulders; and moderately long, thin necks.

(2) Evidences of quality and finish vary moderately with changes in maturity. Carcasses from young lambs that have red, narrow rib bones and red, porous break joints have a small amount of kidney and crotch fat and kidneys are only partially covered. There is no feathering between the ribs, no overflow fat over the inside of the ribs and no fat streakings in the inside flank muscles; however, the lean is dark pink in color. The exterior finish is slightly soft and the muscles of the back are plainly visible through a very thin fat covering, and those over the tops of the shoulders and outside of the legs are practically devoid of fat. Flanks are moderately thin and soft.

(3) Carcasses from more mature lambs that have slightly wide, moderately red rib bones and moderately red, rather dry and hard break joints, have slightly abundant kidney and crotch fat with kidneys slightly exposed. There is a slight amount of feathering between the ribs, but no overflow fat over the inside of the ribs adjacent to the backbone, practically no streakings of fat in the inside flank muscles, and a slightly dark red color of lean. The exterior finish is moderately firm. However, the muscles of the back are visible through a thin fat covering, and those over the tops of the shoulders and outside of the legs have only a very thin fat covering. Flanks are slightly thin and soft.

(4) A carcass that has conformation equivalent to at least the average of the Good grade may have quality and finish equivalent to high Utility and remain eligible for the Good grade. Also, a carcass that has quality and finish equivalent to at least the average of the Good grade may have conformation equivalent to high Utility and remain eligible for the Good grade.

(d) *Utility.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum qualifications for the Utility grade are very rangy and angular with thin, slightly concave legs; very narrow, sunken backs; narrow, sharp shoulders; and long, thin necks. Hips and shoulder joints are plainly visible.

(2) Although evidences of quality and finish vary slightly with changes in maturity, the differences are so small as to make their separate descriptions impractical. Carcasses have only a small amount of kidney and crotch fat, and the kidneys are nearly entirely exposed. There is practically no other interior fat, and the lean in the inside flank muscles and between the ribs is dark red in color. External finish is soft and is limited to small deposits over the rump and outside of the shoulders and to thin patches over the back. Flanks are soft and slightly watery.

(3) A carcass that has conformation equivalent to at least the average of the Utility grade may have quality and finish equivalent to high Cull and remain eligible for the Utility grade. Also, a carcass that has quality and finish equivalent to the average of the Utility grade may have conformation equivalent to high Cull and remain eligible for the Utility grade.

(e) *Cull.* (1) Typical Cull grade carcasses are extremly rangy and angular and extremely thin fleshed throughout. Legs are extremely thin and concave, backs are extremely sunken and thin, shoulders are very thin and sharp, and necks are extremely thin. Hip and shoulder joints, as well as ribs and bones of the spinal column, are clearly outlined. There are practically no interior or exterior fats, and the flesh is soft and watery and very dark red in color.

§ 53.117 *Specifications for official United States standards for grades of yearling mutton*—(a) *Prime.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum qualifications for the Prime grade are compact and blocky, have plump, full legs; wide, thick backs; wide, full, smooth shoulders; and short, thick necks. They have abundant but not excessive kidney and crotch fat; extensive and abundant feathering; and moderately abundant overflow fat over inside of ribs adjacent to the backbone, numerous streakings of fat in the inside flank muscles, and a light red color of lean. The exterior finish is very firm and uniform and extends over the entire exterior surface except

the lower parts of the legs obscuring the muscles of the back, tops of the shoulders, and outside of the legs. The flanks are very full and firm.

(2) To qualify for the Prime grade a carcass must possess the minimum qualifications for quality and finish regardless of the extent that conformation may exceed the minimum requirements for Prime. However, if a carcass has quality and finish equivalent to at least the average of the Prime grade, its conformation may be equivalent to average Choice and remain eligible for the Prime grade.

(b) *Choice.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum requirements for the Choice grade are moderately compact with rather short, plump, full legs; moderately wide, thick backs; moderately wide, full shoulders; and rather short, thick necks. They have moderately abundant kidney and crotch fat, slightly abundant feathering, slightly abundant overflow fat over the inside of the ribs adjacent to the backbone, a small quantity of fat streakings in the inside flank muscles, and a slightly dark red color of lean. The exterior finish is firm and completely obscures the muscles of the back; however, muscles on the top of the shoulders and the outside of the legs are visible through the fat. The flanks are moderately full and firm.

(2) Carcasses which are not eligible for the Prime grade because they have bunchy or irregular distribution of exterior finish or excessive quantities of interior fat are also included in the Choice grade.

(3) To qualify for the Choice grade a carcass must have the minimum requirements for quality and finish regardless of the extent that conformation may exceed the minimum requirements for Choice. However, if a carcass has quality and finish equivalent to at least the average of the Choice grade, its conformation may be equivalent to average Good and remain eligible for Choice.

(c) *Good.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum qualifications for the Good grade are slightly rangy and angular, with slightly thin, tapering legs; slightly narrow, thin backs and shoulders; and slightly long, thin necks. They have slightly abundant kidney and crotch fat, with kidneys slightly exposed. There is a slight amount of feathering between the ribs, only very small quantities of overflow fat over the inside of the ribs adjacent to the backbone, a few streakings of fat in the inside muscles of the flank, and a rather dark red color of lean. The exterior finish is moderately firm; however, the muscles of the back are visible through a thin covering of fat and the tops of the shoulders and outside of the legs have only a very thin fat covering. Flanks are slightly thin and soft.

(2) A carcass which has conformation equivalent to at least the average of the Good grade may have quality and finish equivalent to high Utility and remain eligible for the Good grade. Also, a carcass which has quality and finish equivalent to at least the average of the Good grade may have conformation equivalent to high Utility and remain eligible for the Good grade.

(d) *Utility.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum qualifications for the Utility grade are very rangy and angular with thin, slightly concave legs; very narrow, sunken backs; narrow, sharp shoulders; and long, thin necks. Hips and shoulder joints are plainly visible. They have only a small amount of kidney and crotch fat, and the kidneys are nearly entirely exposed. There is practically no other interior fat and the lean in the flanks and between the ribs is dark red in color. External finish is soft and is limited to small deposits over the rump and outside of the shoulders and to thin patches over the back. Flanks are soft and slightly watery.

(2) A carcass which has conformation equivalent to at least the average of the Utility grade may have quality and finish equivalent to high Cull and remain eligible for the Utility grade. Also, a carcass which has quality and finish equivalent to the average of the Utility grade may have conformation equivalent to high Cull and remain eligible for the Utility grade.

(e) *Cull.* (1) Typical Cull grade carcasses are extremely rangy and angular and extremely thin fleshed throughout. Legs are extremely thin and concave, backs are extremely sunken and thin, shoulders are very thin and sharp, and necks are extremely thin. Hip and shoulder joints, as well as ribs and bones of the spinal column, are clearly outlined. There are practically no interior or exterior fats and the flesh is soft and watery and very dark red in color.

§ 53.118 *Specifications for official United States standards for grades of mutton* — (a) *Choice.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum qualifications for the Choice grade are moderately compact, with slightly plump, full legs; wide, thick backs; wide, full shoulders; and slightly short, thick necks. They have abundant kidney and crotch fat, moderately abundant feathering between the ribs, moderately abundant overflow fat over the inside of the ribs adjacent to the backbone, numerous fat streakings in the inside flank muscles, and a dark red color of lean. The external finish is firm and moderately uniform and completely obscures the muscles of back and tops of the shoulders; however, the outsides of the legs are visible through a thin covering of fat. Flanks are moderately full and firm.

(2) To qualify for the Choice grade a carcass must have the minimum requirements for quality and finish regardless of the extent that conformation may exceed the minimum requirements for Choice. However, if a carcass has quality and finish equivalent to at least the average of the Choice grade, its conformation may be equivalent to average Good and remain eligible for Choice.

(b) *Good.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum qualifications for the Good grade are slightly rangy and angular, with slightly thin, tapering legs; have slightly wide but slightly thin-fleshed backs and shoulders; and slightly long, thin necks. Hip and shoulder joints are visible. They have a moderate amount of kidney and crotch fat but kidneys are completely covered. There is a small amount of feathering between the ribs and a slight amount of overflow fat over the inside of the ribs adjacent to the backbone, a few streakings of fat in the inside flank muscles, and a dark red color of lean. The external finish is moderately firm, however, the muscles of the back are slightly visible through a thin fat covering and the tops of the shoulders and outside of the legs have a very thin fat covering. Flanks are slightly thin and soft.

(2) Carcasses which are not eligible for the Choice grade because they have bunchy or irregular distribution of exterior fat or excessive quantities of interior fat are also included in the Good grade.

(3) A carcass which has conformation equivalent to at least the average of the Good grade may have quality and finish equivalent to high Utility and remain eligible for the Good grade. Also, a carcass which has quality and finish equivalent to at least the average of the Good grade may have conformation equivalent to high Utility and remain eligible for the Good grade.

(c) *Utility.* (1) Carcasses possessing the minimum qualifications for the Utility grade are very rangy and angular, with thin, slightly concave legs; very narrow, sunken backs; narrow, sharp shoulders; and very long, thin necks. Hips and shoulder joints are prominent. They have only a small amount of kidney and crotch fat and kidneys are nearly entirely exposed. There are practically no other interior fats, and the lean in the inside flank muscles and between the ribs is very dark red in color. External finish is soft and is limited to small deposits over the rump and outside of the shoulders and to thin patches over the back. Flanks are soft and slightly watery.

(2) A carcass which has conformation equivalent to at least the average of the Utility grade may have quality and finish equivalent to high Cull and remain eligible for the Utility grade. Also, a carcass which has quality equivalent to the average of the Utility grade may have conformation equivalent to high Cull and remain eligible for the Utility grade.

(d) *Cull.* (1) Typical Cull grade carcasses are extremly rangy and angular and extremely thin fleshed throughout. Legs are extremely thin and concave, backs are extremely sunken and thin, shoulders are very thin and sharp, and necks are extremely thin. Hip and shoulder joints, as well as ribs and bones of the spinal column, are clearly outlined. There are practically no interior or exterior fats, and the flesh is soft and watery and very dark red in color.

SLAUGHTER LAMBS, YEARLINGS, AND SHEEP

§ 53.130 *Market sheep.* The official standards for market sheep, developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, provide for segregation according to (a) use as slaughter animals or feeders, (b) class or sex condition, (c)

age group, and (d) grade, which is determined by the apparent relative excellence and desirability of the individual for a particular use.

§ 53.131 *Slaughter classes and market groups.* The classes of slaughter sheep are ram, ewe, and wether; the age groups are lambs, yearling, and sheep. Definitions of the respective classes and age groups are as follows:

(a) *Ram.* A ram is an uncastrated male ovine.

(b) *Ewe.* A ewe is a female ovine.

(c) *Wether.* A male ovine castrated when young and prior to developing the secondary physical characteristics of a ram.

(d) *Lamb.* A lamb is an immature ovine, usually under 14 months of age, and has not cut its first pair of permanent teeth.

(e) *Yearling.* A yearling is an ovine between 1 and 2 years of age that has cut its first pair of permanent teeth but has not cut the second pair.

(f) *Sheep.* The term sheep refers to ovines over 24 months of age that have cut their second pair of permanent teeth.

§ 53.132 *Slaughter lamb and sheep grades*—(a) *Grade factors.* The specific grade of slaughter lambs and sheep is determined by an evaluation in terms of factors which influence carcass excellence—conformation, finish, and quality.

(1) Conformation refers to the general body proportions of the animal and to the ratio of meat to bone. While primarily determined by the inherent muscular and skeletal system, it is also influenced by degree of fatness. Excellent conformation in slaughter lambs and sheep is denoted by a compact, wide topped, straight lined, thickly fleshed individual that is deep and full in the twist. Fullness and thickness should be especially evident in the portions of the body producing the more desirable cuts of meat—loin, rack, and legs.

(2) Finish refers to the fatness of the animal. The type, quantity, and distribution of finish of the slaughter animal are very closely associated with the palatability and quality of the meat which it will produce. Thus finish becomes the most important single factor affecting the grade of slaughter lambs and sheep. External finish is evidenced by fullness and the apparent thickness of the fat covering over the back, loin, rump, ribs, and legs. A high degree of desirable finish is evidenced by a thick, firm, smooth layer of fat which is uniformly distributed over the body.

(3) Quality in slaughter lambs and sheep refers largely to the refinement of bone and to the smoothness and symmetry of the body. Quality is also closely associated with carcass yield and the proportion of meat to bone. A high degree of quality in slaughter lambs and sheep is denoted by relatively small bones, meat joints, neatly laid in shoulders and hips, smoothness of fleshing, refined, clean cut features about the head, and fine hair on face and legs.

(b) *General principles.* (1) The determination of the carcass grade that the slaughter animal will produce requires the exercising of well regulated judgment. Each animal presents a different combination of the grade determining factors. Animals frequently have characteristics associated with two or more grades. Therefore, a composite evaluation of all the inherent physical characteristics is essential for accuracy in determining grade.

(2) The accurate determination of the grade of a slaughter lamb or sheep requires handling in addition to the visual observations. While the length and density of the fleece varies greatly with individuals, the thickness and firmness of the flesh covering of wooled lamb and sheep can only be roughly estimated without handling. The technique used in handling usually varies with the degree of precision in mind as well as the experience of the grader. Experienced graders may find one quick handling satisfactory. This usually consists of placing one open hand over the back and ribs in a simultaneous motion. The thumb extends just over the backbone while the fingers, which are held close together, cover the rib section and pressure is applied very lightly with a slight lateral and forward and backward motion. The generally accepted technique of handling sheep where time permits and especially when noting slight differences between individuals, is to handle forward from the dock to the neck with the open hand, fingers together, laid flat and with a slight lateral motion. Both hands may then be used on each side in a similar manner to determine the fleshing over the shoulders, ribs, and hips. Regardless of the method, considerable experience is necessary in handling lambs or sheep to accurately determine the grade.

(3) The market designation of slaughter lambs and sheep is usually made by classes. However, the standards are intended to apply to all classes. The grade descriptions are considered typical of ewes and wethers while it is recognized that rams, which numerically constitute a minor market class, will have somewhat thicker necks, shoulders, and legs than specified for a given grade.

(4) The descriptions of the physical characteristics of the grades of slaughter lambs and sheep represent the lower limit of each grade. No attempt is made to describe the numerous combinations of grade factors which may meet the minimum requirements for a particular grade. Descriptions are limited largely to animals considered as typical of the lower limits of the grade.

§ 53.133 *Specifications for official United States standards for grades of slaughter lambs*—(a) *Prime.* Lambs possessing the minimum requirements for Prime grade tend to be lowset, compact, thickly fleshed, and short of neck. They tend to be wide over the back, loin, and rump. Shoulders and hips are moderately neat and smoothly laid in. The twist is deep and full, and the legs are large and plump. There is a slight fullness or plumpness evident over the crops, loin, and rump which contributes to a well rounded appearance. Relatively young lambs, under 7 months of age tend to have a slightly thick fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are slightly discernible. Older, more mature lambs have a moderately thick fat covering over the back, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are not readily discernible. Prime lambs exhibit evidences of high quality. The bones tend to be proportionately small, joints smooth, the finish evenly distributed, and the body trim, smooth, and symmetrical.

(b) *Choice.* Lambs possessing the minimum requirements for Choice grade are slightly compact, thick fleshed, and slightly short of neck. They are slightly wide over the back, loin, and rump. The shoulders and hips are usually moderately neat and smoothly laid in but may exhibit a slight tendency toward prominence. The twist is slightly deep and full, and the legs slightly thick and plump. Relatively young lambs, under 7 months of age, have a moderately thin fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are slightly prominent. Older, more mature lambs tend to have a slightly thick fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump. In handling, the backbone and ribs are slightly discernible. Choice lambs usually present a moderately refined appearance.

(c) *Good.* Lambs possessing the minimum requirements for Good grade are moderately rangy, upstanding, long and thin of neck, and moderately thin fleshed. They are slightly narrow over the back, loin, and rump. Hips and shoulders are moderately prominent. The twist is slightly shallow and the legs slightly small and thin. Relatively young lambs, under 7 months of age, have a very thin, uneven fat covering over the back, loin, and upper ribs. In handling, the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are prominent. Older, more mature lambs have a thin fat covering over the back, ribs, and loin. In handling, the bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are rather prominent. Lambs of this grade may present evidences of slightly low quality. The bones and joints are usually moderately large, and the body somewhat lacking in symmetry and smoothness.

(d) *Utility.* Lambs meeting the minimum requirements for Utility grade are very rangy, angular, and long and thin of neck. They are very thinly fleshed, narrow over the back, loin, and rump and shallow in the twist. The hips are very prominent and the shoulders are usually open, rough, and prominent. The legs are very small, thin, and present a slightly concave appearance. Regardless of age, Utility lambs show no visible evidence of fat covering. In handling, bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are very prominent. Utility grade lambs are of rather low quality. The bones and joints are proportionately large and the body is very rough and unsymmetrical.

(e) *Cull.* Typical Cull grade lambs are extremely rangy, angular, long and thin of neck, thin fleshed, and extremely narrow and shallow bodied. Shoulders and hips are very prominent. The legs are extremely small, thin, and present a very concave appearance. In handling, the bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are extremely prominent and the entire bony framework is very evident. The general appearance is that

of low quality. The relative proportion of meat to bone is quite low, joints appear large, and the body is very unsymmetrical.

§ 53.134 *Specifications for official United States standards for grades of slaughter yearlings and sheep*—(a) *Prime.* (1) Slaughter sheep beyond the yearling stage are not eligible for the Prime grade.

(2) Yearling sheep possessing the minimum requirements for Prime grade are lowset, compact, thickly fleshed, and short of neck. They are wide over the back, loin, and rump. Shoulders and hips are moderately neat and smoothly laid in. The twist is deep and full, and the legs are large and plump. There is a distinct fullness or plumpness evident over the crops, loins, and rump which contributes to a well rounded appearance. There is a thick but very smooth fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump, and in handling the backbone and ribs are not discernible. Prime slaughter sheep exhibit evidences of high quality. The bones tend to be proportionately small, joints smooth, the finish evenly distributed, and the body trim, smooth, and symmetrical.

(b) *Choice.* Slaughter sheep possessing the minimum requirements for Choice grade are moderately compact, thickly fleshed, and short of neck. They are moderately wide over the back, loin, and rump. The shoulders and hips are usually moderately neat and smoothly laid in but may show a slight tendency toward prominence. The twist is moderately deep and full, and the legs rather thick and plump. Yearling sheep have a slightly thick fat covering over the back, ribs, loin, and rump and in handling, the backbone and ribs are only slightly discernible. Mature sheep have a moderately thick but very smooth fat covering over the back, ribs, bones, and rump and in handling, the backbone and ribs are hardly discernible. Choice slaughter sheep usually present a moderately refined appearance.

(c) *Good.* Slaughter sheep possessing the minimum requirements for Good grade are slightly rangy, upstanding, long and thin of neck, and slightly thin fleshed. They are slightly narrow over the back, loin, and rump. Hips and shoulders are moderately prominent. The twist is slightly shallow and the legs slightly small and thin. Yearling sheep tend to have a thin fat covering over the back, loin, and upper ribs. In handling, the shoulder, backbone, hips, and ribs are rather prominent. Mature sheep have a moderately thin fat covering over the back, ribs, and loin. In handling, the bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are slightly prominent. Sheep of this grade may present evidences of slightly low quality. The bones and joints are usually moderately large, and the body somewhat lacking in symmetry and smoothness.

(d) *Utility.* Slaughter sheep meeting the minimum requirements for Utility grade are very rangy, angular, and long and thin of neck. They are very thinly fleshed, narrow over the back, loin, and rump and shallow in the twist. The hips are very prominent and the shoulders are usually open, rough, and prominent. The legs are very small, thin, and present a slightly concave appearance. Regardless of age, Utility grade slaughter sheep show no visible evidences of fat covering. In handling, the bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are so thinly covered that they are very prominent. Utility grade slaughter sheep are of rather low quality. The bones and joints are proportionately large and the body is very rough and unsymmetrical.

(e) *Cull.* Typical Cull grade sheep are extremely rangy, angular, long and thin of neck, thin fleshed, and extremely narrow and shallow bodied. Shoulders and hips are very prominent. The legs are extremely small, thin, and present a very concave appearance. In handling, the bones of the shoulders, backbone, hips, and ribs are extremely prominent and the entire bony framework is very evident. The general appearance is that of low quality. The relative proportion of meat to bone is quite low, joints appear large, and the body is very unsymr etrical.

Any interested person who desires to submit written data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed standards, as set forth herein, may do so by filing them with the Director of the Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., within 30 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of February, 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2546; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:56 a. m.]

[7 CFR, Parts 944, 970]

[Docket No. AO 105-A7 Quad Cities]

[Docket No. AO 174-A4 Clinton, Iowa]

HANDLING OF MILK IN QUAD CITIES AND CLINTON, IOWA, MARKETING AREAS

NOTICE OF RECOMMENDED DECISION AND OPPORTUNITY TO FILE WRITTEN EXCEPTIONS THERETO WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO TENTATIVE MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND TO ORDERS, AS AMENDED, REGULATING HANDLING

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of the filing with the Hearing Clerk of the recommended decision of the Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, with respect to proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreements and to the orders, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Quad Cities and Clinton, Iowa, marketing areas. Interested parties may file written exceptions to this decision with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the close of business the 10th day after publication of this decision in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Exceptions should be filed in quadruplicate.

Preliminary statement. A hearing to consider proposed amendments to the Quad Cities and Clinton, Iowa, marketing orders was conducted at Rock Island, Illinois, on January 3 and 4, 1951, pursuant to notice thereof which was issued on December 26, 1950 (15 F. R. 9529).

The only issue of record was whether the Class I and Class II differentials provided in the Quad Cities order and the Class I differential provided in the Clinton, Iowa, order should be increased 25 cents per hundredweight as an emergency basis for all delivery periods to and including June 1951.

Findings and conclusions. On the basis of the evidence adduced at the hearing it is hereby found and concluded that no change should be made in the differentials in either order.

When the emergency hearing was requested by the cooperative associations in the two markets in the forepart of December milk prices had shown little response to the upward trend in the market prices of competing agricultural commodities and in the prices of items used in the production of milk. The associations feared a serious disruption in the relationship between milk prices and the prices of other agricultural commodities and a resulting falling off in the production of milk. During the latter part of December, however, dairy product prices increased substantially with a resulting increase in the formula used to establish milk prices in the Quad Cities and Clinton, Iowa, markets. Accordingly, a much more satisfactory relationship between milk prices and the prices of other commodities now exists. It appears that dairy product prices will continue at relatively high levels in the immediate future and that fluid milk prices will be maintained at levels as high or higher than those sought by the associations when they requested the hearing. Accordingly, it appears that the emergency, if one existed, has now largely abated.

The record indicates that the request for an increase in differentials through June 1951 is part of a plan to revise differentials on a permanent basis. It was testified that consideration was being given by producers to a request for a hearing on a complete revision of the orders including the classification and pricing provisions. Consideration is also being given to the possibility of merging the two orders. Any change in the differentials should be considered on a long time basis in relation to the seasonal pattern of prices in the markets as well as in relation to the annual level of prices. If, as producers testified, the present differentials have been insufficient to induce an adequate supply of Grade A milk on the market, a thorough review of the market and an investigation of the effect that changing the level or seasonal pattern of differentials would have on supply and demand for milk should be made before making any adjustment in differentials. The evidence in the record is confined to a short term basis and is founded on marketing con-

ditions which were changing rapidly at the time of the hearing. It is concluded, therefore, that the proposed changes in price differentials should not be made and that no action to amend the orders should be taken as a result of the hearing.

Every point covered in the briefs filed by interested parties was carefully considered along with the record evidence in making the findings and reaching the conclusions hereinbefore set forth. To the extent that the findings and conclusions proposed in the brief are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions contained herein, the request to make such findings or to reach such conclusions is denied on the basis of the facts found and stated in connection with the conclusions in this decision.

Filed at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of February 1951.

[SEAL] JOHN I. THOMPSON,
Assistant Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2547; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:56 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

[29 CFR, Part 536]

DEFINITION OF TERM "AREA OF PRODUCTION"

NOTICE OF HEARING

Section 13 (a) (10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act provides a year-round exemption from both the minimum wage and overtime pay provisions for employees engaged in certain enumerated operations on agricultural or horticultural commodities and in making dairy products. One part of section 7 (c) of the act provides a 14 workweek exemption, from the overtime pay provisions alone, for employees in a place of employment where their employer is engaged in the first processing of agricultural or horticultural commodities during seasonal operations. Exemption under these provisions is dependent upon whether the employer is employed (sec. 13 (a) (10)) or whether the employer is engaged in such activities (sec. 7 (c)) within the "area of production" as that phrase is defined in regulations adopted by the Administrator.

"Area of production" as used in section 7 (c) of the act is defined in 29 CFR 536.1. "Area of production" as used in section 13 (a) (10) of the act is defined in 29 CFR 536.2. These definitions have been in effect since December 1946 (except for an amendment to make the definitions uniform with respect to leaf tobacco in Puerto Rico and elsewhere in the United States, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 2, 1948 (13 F. R. 7347)). These definitions followed the guides laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Addison v. Holly Hill (322 U. S. 607).

In recent months a number of persons petitioned the Administrator to modify the present definitions. Such petitions represented that changes have taken place in regard to the economic conditions and other related factors which provided the basis for the existing regulations, and that substantial economic discrimination exists between establishments which meet the requirements of the present definitions and those which do not.

On September 7, 1950, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (15 F. R. 6025) a notice that the Administrator would receive and give consideration to proposals for changes in the definitions. Upon consideration of the many responses received, most of which asked for a public hearing, I have determined that a public hearing is necessary in order to permit a full exploration as to whether under conditions now existing the present definitions are adequate and if not, what changes may be required.

Accordingly, notice is hereby given of a public hearing to be held before an authorized representative of the Administrator beginning on Monday, April 2, 1951, at 10 a. m., in Conference Room B of the Interdepartmental Auditorium, Constitution Avenue between 12th and 14th Streets, NW., Washington, D. C., at which interested persons will be heard with respect to 29 CFR Part 536 defining "area of production" as used in section 7 (c) and 13 (a) (10) of the act on the questions:

1. Whether any changes or modifications are now required.

2. What changes or modifications should be made if any are required.

All persons desiring to be heard at this public hearing should notify the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., in writing not later than March 23, 1951. The notification should contain the following information:

1. Name and address of the person who will appear.

2. If such person will appear in a representative capacity, the name and address of the persons or organizations he will represent.

3. The particular industry or industries concerning which he intends to make a presentation at the hearing.

4. The approximate length of time requested for his presentation.

In the event that a large number of persons indicate a desire to be heard and it appears that the hearing will extend over a considerable period of time, persons scheduled to testify will be notified of the approximate date and time set aside for their appearance. To the extent possible, appearances of persons interested in the same industry or group of industries will be scheduled for the same day.

Written statements may be filed with the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions in lieu of personal appearances at any time before the date of the hearing.

The proposals submitted in response to the notice of September 7, 1950, may be examined by interested parties in Room 5422, United States Department of Labor, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C. A brief summary of these proposals will also be made available to interested parties upon request to the Administrator. The proposals are being made so available solely for the information of interested parties, and without implication as to the legality or practicability of such proposals.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of February, 1951.

WM. R. MCCOMB,
Administrator,
Wage and Hour Division.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2499; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[16 CFR, Ch. I]

[File No. 21-414]

WOOL AND WOOL PRODUCTS

NOTICE OF HEARING AND OF OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT VIEWS, SUGGESTIONS, OR OBJECTIONS

In the matter of proposed trade practice rules respecting use of the terms "shrinkproof," "shrink resistant," "washable," and related terms, as descriptive of wool products or processes or treatments therefor.

Opportunity is hereby extended by the Federal Trade Commission to any and all persons, partnerships, corporations, organizations, or other parties, including farm, labor, and consumer organizations or groups, affected by or having an interest in the proposed trade practice rules respecting use of the terms "shrinkproof," "shrink resistant," "washable," and related terms, as descriptive of wool products or processes or treatments therefor, to present to the Commission their views concerning said rules, including such pertinent information, suggestions, or objections as they may desire to submit, and to be heard in the premises. For this purpose they may obtain copies of the proposed rules upon request to the Commission. Such views, information, suggestions, or objections may be submitted by letter, memorandum, brief, or other communication, to be filed with the Commission not later than March 28, 1951. Opportunity to be heard orally will be afforded at the hearing beginning at 10 a. m., e. s. t., March 28, 1951, in Room 332, Federal Trade Commission Building, Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixth Street NW., Washington, D. C., to any such persons, partnerships, corporations, organizations, or other parties, who desire to appear and be heard. After due consideration of all matters presented in writing or orally, the Commission will proceed to final action on the proposed rules.

Affected and interested industry members are those engaged in the processing of wool or wool tops, processors and manufacturers of yarn, thread, fabric, or finished products containing wool, wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers marketing such products in commerce, and manufacturers and marketers of shrink-control compounds and substances for application to wool or wool products. Other interested industry groups include the dyers, launderers and dry cleaners, chemical and research societies, research laboratories, and manufacturers of soaps and detergents.

Issued: February 15, 1951.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2467; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:58 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[1271757]

FLORIDA

NOTICE OF FILING OF PLAT OF SURVEY

FEBRUARY 15, 1951.

Notice is given that the plat of original survey of the following described lands, accepted April 27, 1944, will be officially filed in this office, effective at 10:00 a. m. on the 35th day after the date of this notice:

TALLAHASSEE MERIDIAN

T. 9 S., R. 30 E.,
Sec. 24, Lots 2, 3, 4 (Rattlesnake Island).

The area described aggregates 89.42 acres.

Available data indicates that the land is generally level.

By Proclamation 2773 of March 24, 1948, the lands involved were subject to valid existing rights, added to the Fort Matanzas National Monument.

In view thereof, the lands described will not, with the exception mentioned, be subject to disposition under the general public land laws by reason of the official filing of this plat.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, Jr.,
Assistant Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2478; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

LEARNER EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

ISSUANCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1068, as amended; 29 U. S. C. and Sup. 214), and Part 522 of the regulations issued thereunder (29 CFR Part 522), special certificates authorizing the employment of learners at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rates applicable under section 6 of the act have been issued to the firms listed below. The employment of learners under these certificates is limited to the terms and conditions therein contained and is subject to the provisions of Part 522. The effective and expiration dates, occupations, wage rates, number or proportion of learners, and learning period for certificates issued under the general learner regulations (§§ 522.1 to 522.14) are as indicated below; conditions provided in certificates issued under special industry regulations are as established in those regulations.

Single Pants, Shirts and Allied Garments, Women's Apparel, Sportswear and Other Odd Outerwear, Robes and Leather and Sheep-Lined Garments Divisions of the Apparel Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.160 to 522.166, as amended September 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 5701; 6326).

B & F Manufacturing Co., Mocksville, N. C., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; for normal labor turnover, five learners (sport shirts).

Bay State Manufacturing Co., Inc., 120 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; for normal labor turnover, five learners (dresses).

Michael Berkowitz Co., Inc., Frostburg, Md., effective 2-9-51 to 2-8-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of productive factory workers (men's pajamas).

Michael Berkowitz Co., Inc., Waynesburg, Pa., effective 2-8-51 to 8-7-51; for expansion purposes, 50 learners (pajamas).

Berry Dry Goods Co., 107-111 East Markham, Little Rock, Ark., effective 2-9-51 to 8-8-51; for expansion purposes, 20 learners (supplemental certificate) (men's and boys' work clothing; Government trousers of cotton khaki).

Botany Mills of Florida, Inc., Lake Wales, Fla., effective 2-9-51 to 8-8-51; for expansion purposes, 15 learners (men's and women's robes; men's sport shirts).

Brookdale Corporation, 410 North Street, West Pittston, Pa., effective 2-9-51 to 2-8-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (infants' and children's wear).

Covington Manufacturing Co., Covington, Ga., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's and boys' sport shirts).

Covington Manufacturing Co., Jackson, Ga., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (men's trousers and work pants).

I. M. Dach Underwear Co., 301 North Jackson Street, Jackson, Mich., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (night gowns and pajamas).

Danzy Manufacturing Co., 4210 East Grant Road, Tucson, Ariz., effective 2-13-51 to 2-12-52; five learners normal labor turnover (suede and leather jackets; women's and children's denim skirts and boleros).

Dixie Textile Co., Inc., Anderson Road, Belton, S. C., effective 2-13-51 to 1-28-52; 10 learners normal labor turnover (replacement certificate) (men's and children's cotton robes; shorts and sun suits).

Eaton-Carlson Co., 480 East North Avenue, Decatur, Ill., effective 2-7-51 to 2-6-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (dresses).

Eaton-Carlson Co., 480 East North Avenue, Decatur, Ill., effective 2-7-51 to 8-6-51; 24 learners for expansion purposes (dresses).

Excelsior Manufacturing Co., Salisbury, Md., effective 2-13-51 to 8-12-51; 10 learners for expansion purposes (infants' wear).

Fuhrman-Levitt, Inc., 1514 South Broadway, Camden, N. J., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; five learners normal labor turnover (children's cotton dresses).

The N. M. Gerber Co., 37 South Liberty Street, Baltimore, Md., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (children's clothing).

Goldstein & Levin, 232 Levergood Street, 389 Maple Avenue, 219 Bedford Street, Johnstown, Pa., effective 1-5-51 to 1-4-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (women's dresses).

Greenwood Underwear Co., Inc., Greenwood, S. C., effective 2-7-51 to 12-3-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of total number of workers employed on men's sportshirts only (men's rayon sportshirts).

Harles & Co., 552 East Market Street., Alliance, Ohio, effective 2-7-51 to 2-6-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (dresses).

Home Manufacturing Co., 741 East Eldorado Street., Decatur, Ill., effective 2-7-51 to 8-6-51; 40 learners for expansion purposes (ladies' cotton dresses; steward packets).

The Joanie Jan Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark., effective 2-6-51 to 8-6-51; 24 learners for expansion purposes (wash frocks).

S. Kantor Co., Inc., 31 East Eighth Street, Lebanon, Pa., effective 2-13-51 to 2-12-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (Cotton blouses).

Kay T Dress Co., Main Street, Bridgeport, N. J., effective 2-9-51 to 2-8-52; five learners normal labor turnover (ladies' shirts, blouses and dresses).

Keystone Coat & Apron Manufacturing Corp., 315-23 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., effective 2-14-51 to 2-13-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's washable service apparel).

Knothe Bros. Co., Inc., 3605 Hickory Avenue, Baltimore, Md., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's pajamas).

Marlboro Shirt Co., Inc., Lombard and Paca Streets, Baltimore, Md., effective 2-12-51 to 2-11-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (dress and sport shirts).

Marshall Clothing Manufacturing Co., Inc., Garrett, Ind., effecting 2-13-51 to 2-12-52; 10 learners normal labor turnover (athletic uniforms; sportswear).

The Meadow Avenue Shirt Co., Meadow Avenue, Cambridge, Md., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; 10 learners normal labor turnover (cotton and rayon sport shirts and pajamas).

Oakdale Coat Co., 240 North Indiana Avenue, Crown Point, Ind., effective 2-13-51 to 2-12-52; five learners normal labor turnover (children's coats and suits).

Ottenheimer Bros. Manufacturing Co., Inc., Second and Victory Streets, Little Rock, Ark., effective 2-12-51 to 2-11-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (house robes, cotton dresses, blouses and service garments).

Palm Beach Co., Talladega, Ala., effective 2-9-51 to 2-8-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's wash suits; boys' wash coats).

Pearl Manufacturing Co., 52 Twelfth Street, Fall River, Mass., effective 2-14-51 to 2-13-52; five learners normal labor turnover (cotton house dresses).

Pottstown Shirt Co., Charlotte and Cherry Streets, Pottstown, Pa. effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's dress and sport shirts).

Reade Shirts, Inc., Malden, Mo., effective 3-1-51 to 1-29-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (shirts).

Reidbord Bros. Co., Blairton (Westmoreland County, Route 66), Pa., effective 2-8-51 to 8-7-51; 50 learners for expansion purposes (supplemental certificate) (men's and boys' trousers and work jackets).

Rensello Co., Inc., Lewis Street and Delaware Avenue, Minersville, Pa., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's pajamas).

The Rice Corp., Winamac, Ind., effective 2-16-51 to 2-15-52; 10 learners normal labor turnover (men's and boys' dungarees).

Rocket Manufacturing Co., Inc., 10th and Spring Streets, Little Rock Ark., effective 2-12-51 to 2-11-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (cotton dresses, uniforms, blouses).

J. Rogat Shirt Co., 55-61 Broadway, Bangor, Pa., effective 2-12-51 to 2-11-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's shirts and women's blouses).

Royal Manufacturing Co., Inc., Washington, Ga., effective 2-7-51 to 10-1-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 per cent of total workers employed on men's and boys' woven sport shirts (sport shirts).

Roydon Wear, Inc., McRae, Ga., effective 2-8-51 to 8-7-51; 50 learners for expansion

purposes (children's clothing; boys' long pants).

Samsons Inc., 122 North Goldsboro Street, Wilson, N. C., effective 2-9-51 to 2-8-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (men's dress and sport shirts).

The Seaford Garment Co., Seaford, Del., effective 2-13-51 to 2-12-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (men's and boys' sport shirts).

The Selro Manufacturing Co., Rear 115 Race Street, Cambridge, Md., effective 2-7-51 to 2-6-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (women's blouses).

Short Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Nebr., effective 2-9-51 to 8-7-51; four learners for expansion purposes (men's shirts).

Simplicity Frocks, Inc., Kincaid, Ill., effective 2-7-51 to 8-6-51; 35 learners for expansion purposes (Army and Marine shorts; ladies' cotton dresses).

Society Lingerie Co., 115 York Street, Michigan City, Ind., effective 2-9-51 to 2-8-52; 10 learners normal labor turnover (ladies' woven lingerie).

Stock Shirt Manufacturing Co., 252 West College Avenue, York, Pa., effective 2-9-51 to 2-8-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's shirts).

Stone Ridge Manufacturing Co., Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y., effective 2-14-51 to 2-13-52; five learners normal labor turnover (children's outerwear).

Stone Ridge Manufacturing Co., Inc., Stone Ridge, N. Y., effective 2-13-51 to 2-12-52; five learners normal labor turnover (children's outerwear).

Tempest Shirt Manufacturing Co., Inc., Cherry Street, Jesup, Ga., effective 2-8-51 to 2-7-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's and boys' shirts).

Todd Manufacturing Co., Elkton, Ky., effective 2-9-51 to 8-8-51; four learners for expansion purposes (work shirts; Army and Navy shirts).

Toll-Gate Garment Co., Hamilton, Ala., effective 2-12-51 to 8-11-51; 40 learners for expansion purposes (single pants, shirts and allied garments; sleeping garments).

Tropical Garment Manufacturing Co., 3108 Jefferson Street, Tampa, Fla., effective 2-15-51 to 2-14-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (wash pants; work and sport shirts).

Williamston Shirt Co., Columbia, S. C., effective 2-7-51 to 8-6-51; 25 learners for expansion purposes (dress and sport shirts).

Wyoming Dress Co., Inc., First and Sharpe Streets, Wyoming, Pa., effective 2-12-51 to 8-11-51; 20 learners for expansion purposes (dresses).

Glove Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.220 to 522.231, as amended October 26, 1950; 15 F. R. 6888).

Fabry Glove & Mitten Co., Green Bay, Wis., effective 2-8-51 to 8-7-51; two learners for expansion purposes.

Hosiery Industry Learner Regulations (28 CFR 522.40 to 522.51, as revised January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 283).

Hoburt Hosiery Corp., Denton, N. C., effective 2-7-51 to 8-6-51; eight learners for expansion purposes.

Piedmont Hosiery Mill, Valley Street, Hickory, N. C., effective 2-12-51 to 8-11-51; five learners for normal labor turnover.

Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Inc., Lenoir, N. C., effective 2-12-51 to 8-11-51; five learners for normal labor turnover.

Independent Telephone Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.82 to 522.93, as amended January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 398).

Quincy Telephone Co., Quincy, Fla., effective 2-9-51 to 2-8-52.

Knitted Wear Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.69 to 522.79, as amended January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 398).

Greenwood Underwear Co., Inc., Greenwood, S. C., effective 2-7-51 to 12-3-51; five learners to be employed on men's woven undershorts only (replacement certificate).

Oregon Manufacturing Co., 126 North Third Street, Oregon, Ill., effective 2-7-51 to 8-6-51; 10 learners for expansion purposes.

Royal Manufacturing Co., Inc., Washington, Ga., effective 2-7-51 to 10-1-51; for normal labor turnover, 5 percent of total workers on men's and boys' cotton shorts (replacement certificate).

Puerto Rico. The following special learner certificates were issued in Puerto Rico to the companies hereinafter named. The effective and expiration dates, the number of learners, the learner occupations, the length of the learning period and the learner wage rates are indicated, respectively.

Atlas Products Corp., Toa Alta, P. R., effective 2-1-51 to 7-31-51. Total number of learners authorized, 65; inserting 10 learners, 200 hours at 25 cents and 200 hours at 29 cents per hour; kiling (fourchettes) 10 learners, 140 hours at 25 cents and 140 hours at 29 cents per hour; closing 20 learners, 200 hours at 25 cents and 200 hours at 29 cents per hour; kip seaming (sew cuff and shirr) 20 learners, 100 hours at 25 cents and 100 hours at 29 cents per hour; thumb sewing, 5 learners, 100 hours at 25 cents and 100 hours at 29 cents per hour (machine sewn fabric gloves).

Borinquen Textiles, Inc., San Juan, P. R., effective 2-1-51 to 10-23-51. Total number of learners authorized, 23; warping 8 learners, 480 hours at 30 cents per hour; knitting 10 learners, 320 hours at 30 cents per hour; and covering elastics 5 learners, 240 hours at 30 cents per hour (hairnets).

The Collette Manufacturing Co., Inc., Santurce, P. R., effective 2-1-51 to 10-23-51. Total number of learners authorized, 20; knotting 10 learners, 320 hours and examining 10 learners, 240 hours; 30 cents per hour (hairnets).

Puerto Rico Hosiery Mills, Inc., Arecibo, P. R., effective 2-5-51 to 8-4-51. Total number of learners authorized, 77; knitters 35 learners, loopers 10 learners and seamers 20 learners, for each occupation first 320 hours at 25 cents, second 320 hours at 30 cents and third 320 hours at 35 cents per hour; toppers 2 learners and menders 5 learners, for each occupation first 160 hours at 25 cents, second 160 hours at 30 cents and third 160 hours at 35 cents per hour; examiners 5 learners, first 80 hours at 25 cents, second 80 hours at 30 cents and third 80 hours 35 cents per hour (hosiery).

Shoe Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.250 to 522.260; 15 F. R. 6546).

Bates Shoe Co., Park Street, Webster, Mass., effective 2-7-51 to 12-15-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

Bentley Shoe Corp., Mill Street, Webster, Mass., effective 2-7-51 to 12-15-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

Diamond Shoe Corp., 72 Howe Street, Marlboro, Mass., effective 2-7-51 to 12-15-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

Fisher Shoe Co., 188 Central Street, Hudson, Mass., effective 2-7-51 to 12-15-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

Foot Caress Shoes, Inc., Ripley, Miss., effective 2-5-51 to 8-6-51; 45 learners for expansion purposes.

International Shoe Co., Merva Factory, Merva Road, Poplar Bluff, Mo., effective 2-9-51 to 12-15-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

International Shoe Co., Cedar Factory, Cedar Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo., effective 2-9-51 to 12-15-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

Truitt Bros., Inc., Belfast, Maine, effective 2-13-51 to 12-31-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

Webster Shoe Co., Inc., Negus Street, Webster, Mass., effective 2-8-51 to 12-15-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

Regulations Applicable to the Employment of Learners (29 CFR 522.1 to 522.14).

American Decorative Flower Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., effective 2-6-51 to 8-5-51; eight learners for normal labor turnover (wreaths, basket novelties, etc.).

The Atlanta Blue Print & Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga., effective 2-6-51 to 8-7-51; two learners normal labor turnover (drawing material; blue printing and allied reproductions).

Canvas Products Corp., Fond du Lac, Wis., effective 2-12-51 to 8-11-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover (awnings, canvas products).

De Haan & Company, Chester, Pa., effective 2-8-51 to 2-7-52; four learners normal labor turnover (lamp shades).

Holden-Lewis Company, Arabi, Ga., effective 2-12-51 to 8-11-51; two learners normal labor turnover (plastic table covers, raincoats, etc.).

Keystone Adjustable Cap Co., Philadelphia, Pa., effective 2-8-51 to 8-7-51; four learners normal labor turnover (sanitary headwear).

United States Time Corp., Little Rock, Ark., effective 2-12-51 to 8-11-51; 100 learners for expansion purposes (watches).

United States Time Corp., Abilene, Tex., effective 2-12-51 to 8-11-51; 75 learners for expansion purposes (watches).

Each certificate has been issued upon the employer's representation that employment of learners at subminimum rates is necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, and that experienced workers for the learner occupations are not available. The certificates may be cancelled in the manner provided in the regulations and as indicated in the certificates. Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof within fifteen days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER pursuant to the provisions of Part 522.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of February 1951.

ISABEL FERGUSON,
Authorized Representative of the Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2498; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 25844]

ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL BETWEEN ILLINOIS TERRITORY AND THE SOUTH

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

FEBRUARY 16, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. G. Raasch, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 614.

Commodities involved: Asphalt (asphaltum) and petroleum road oil, carloads.

Between: Points in Illinois Freight Association territory and points in Southern Freight Association territory.

Grounds for relief: Operation through higher-rated territory.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: R. G. Raasch's tariff I. C. C. No. 614, Supp. 113.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2492; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25845]

PIG IRON FROM TEXAS TO ALABAMA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

FEBRUARY 16, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3752.

Commodities involved: Pig iron, carloads.

From: Daingerfield, Houston, Lone Star and McCrossin, Tex.

To: Alabama City, Attalla, Bessemer, Birmingham, Gadsden, Munford and Talladega, Ala.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates; D. Q. Marsh's tariff I. C. C. No. 3752, Supp. 548.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2491; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25846]

BOTTLE CAPS FROM DALLAS, TEX., TO THE SOUTHWEST AND WEST

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

FEBRUARY 16, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariffs I. C. C. Nos. 3894, 3752, 3881 and 3886, and AT&SF Ry. tariff I. C. C. No. 14346.

Commodities involved: Bottle caps, steel or tin, in barrels or boxes, carloads.

From: Dallas, Tex.

To: Points in Arkansas and Oklahoma, Mississippi River crossings, Denver and Golden, Colo., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., and Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Grounds for relief: Competition with motor carriers and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh's tariffs Nos. 3894—Supp. 52, 3752—Supp. 549, 3881—Supp. 24, 3886—Supp. 31, and AT&SF Ry. tariff I. C. C. No. 14346, Supp. 123.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2490; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25847]

COAL FROM ALABAMA MINES TO HOUSTON, TEX.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

FEBRUARY 16, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3682.

Commodities involved: Coal, carloads.

From: Mines in Alabama.

To: Houston, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh's tariff I. C. C. No. 3682, Supp. 73.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2489; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[No. 30748]

ALABAMA INTRASTATE EXPRESS RATES AND CHARGES

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 1, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 5th day of February A. D. 1951.

It appearing, that a petition, dated December 29, 1950, has been filed on behalf of Railway Express Agency, Incorporated, a common carrier of express, principally by railroad, operating to, from, and between points in the State of Alabama, averring that in Ex Parte No. 169, Increases in Express Rates and Charges, 1949, 277 I. C. C. 249, this Commission authorized certain increases in interstate express rates and charges throughout the United States, which were established April 18, 1950; and that the Alabama Public Service Commission, by order dated October 20, 1950, has refused to authorize or permit said petitioner to apply to the transportation of express, moving intrastate by railroad in Alabama, increases in rates and charges corresponding to those approved for interstate application in the proceeding above cited; such refusal being in the manner and to the extent as alleged in the said petition dated December 29, 1950, which petition so filed is referred to for greater certainty;

It further appearing, that the said petition brings in issue express rates and charges made or imposed by authority of the State of Alabama;

It further appearing, that said petitioner alleges that the intrastate express rates and charges which it is required to maintain for the transportation of property as aforesaid, moving intrastate by railroad in Alabama as a result of such refusal by the Alabama Public Service Commission, cause undue and unreasonable advantage, preference, and prejudice as between persons and localities in intrastate commerce, on the one hand, and interstate commerce, on the other hand, and undue, unreasonable, and unjust discrimination against interstate and foreign commerce;

And it further appearing, that dismissal of the petition is sought by the Alabama Public Service Commission on the ground that institution of an investigation is premature until certain further evidence is introduced by petitioner before that commission; and it appearing, under the facts here present, that such step on the part of petitioner is unnecessary before this Commission may act pursuant to the requirements of section 13 of the Interstate Commerce Act:

It is ordered, That in response to the said petition, an investigation be, and it is hereby, instituted, and that a hearing be held therein for the purpose of receiving evidence from the respondent hereinafter designated and any other persons interested, to determine whether the express rates and charges of the Railway Express Agency, Incorporated, between points in Alabama made or imposed by authority of the State of Alabama cause undue or unreasonable advantage, preference, or prejudice between persons or localities in intrastate commerce, on the one hand, and interstate or foreign commerce, on the other hand, or any undue, unreasonable, or unjust discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce, and to determine what express rates and charges, if any, or what maximum or minimum or maximum and minimum express rates and charges shall be prescribed to remove the unlawful advantage, preference, or discrimination, if any, that may be found to exist;

It is further ordered, That the Railway Express Agency, Incorporated, be, and it is hereby, made respondent to this proceeding; that a copy of this order be served upon said respondent; and that the State of Alabama be notified of this proceeding by sending copies of this order and of said petition by registered mail to the Governor of the said State and to the Alabama Public Service Commission at Montgomery, Ala.;

It is further ordered, That notice of this proceeding be given to the public by depositing a copy of this order in the office of the Secretary of the Commission, at Washington, D. C., and by filing a copy with the Director, Division of the Federal Register, Washington, D. C.;

And it is further ordered, That this proceeding be assigned for hearing at a time and place hereafter to be fixed.

By the Commission, Division 1.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2493; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 7-1286]

RKO PICTURES CORP.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR UNLISTED TRADING PRIVILEGES, AND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of February A. D. 1951.

The Detroit Stock Exchange, pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F-1 thereunder, has made application for unlisted trading privileges in the Common Stock, $1.00 Par Value, of RKO Pictures Corporation, a security listed and registered on the New York Stock Exchange.

Rule X-12F-1 provides that the applicant shall furnish a copy of the application to the issuer and to every exchange on which the security is listed or already admitted to unlisted trading privileges. The application is available for public inspection at the Commission's principal office in Washington, D. C.

Notice is hereby given that, upon request of any interested person received prior to March 9, 1951, the Commission will set this matter down for hearing. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on this application by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C. If no one requests a hearing on this matter, this application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated in the application, and other information contained in the official file of the Commission pertaining to this matter.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2481; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 7-1287]

RKO THEATRES CORP.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR UNLISTED TRADING PRIVILEGES, AND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of February A. D. 1951.

The Detroit Stock Exchange, pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F-1 thereunder, has made application for unlisted trading privileges in the Common Stock, $1.00 Par Value, of RKO Theatres Corporation, a security listed and registered on the New York Stock Exchange.

Rule X-12F-1 provides that the applicant shall furnish a copy of the application to the issuer and to every exchange on which the security is listed or already admitted to unlisted trading privileges. The application is available for public inspection at the Commission's principal office in Washington, D. C.

Notice is hereby given that, upon request of any interested person received prior to March 12, 1951, the Commission will set this matter down for hearing. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on this application by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C. If no one requests a hearing on this matter, this application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated in the application, and other information contained in the official file of the Commission pertaining to this matter.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2480; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[File Nos. 54-168, 59-12]

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO. ET AL.

NOTICE OF FILING OF APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of February A. D. 1951.

In the matter of Electric Bond and Share Company and American Power & Light Company, File No. 54-168; Electric Bond and Share Company and American Power & Light Company, et al.; file No. 59-12.

Notice is hereby given that Electric Bond and Share Company ("Bond and Share"), a registered holding company, has filed with this Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 an application to extend the time within which it must dispose of its holdings of securities received pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of American Power & Light Company ("American").

Under the reorganization plan of American, which became effective on February 15, 1950, Bond and Share received 7.8 percent of the new common stock of American, 7.8 percent each of the common stocks of Florida Power & Light Company ("Florida"), The Montana Power Company ("Montana"), and Texas Utilities Company ("Texas"), and 6.6 percent of the common stock of Minnesota Power & Light Company ("Minnesota"). The acquisition of such stocks was subject to a commitment by Bond and Share to dispose of such securities by February 15, 1951. Since the effective date of the American plan Bond and Share has disposed of all of its holdings of the common stocks of Texas and Minnesota and a part of its holdings of the common stocks of Florida and Montana. As a result Bond and Share now owns 5.61 percent of the common stock of Florida, 5.59 percent of the common stock of Montana, and 7.81 percent of the new common stock of American. Bond and Share now re-

quests an extension of time with respect to its commitment to dispose of these securities and in this connection requests permission to retain its present holdings of Florida until June 30, 1951, and of Montana until December 31, 1951, so that it may distribute such common stocks as dividends. No specific program is set forth with respect to the American new common stock, but it is requested that the Commission extend until December 31, 1951, the time within which Bond and Share is required to dispose of such stock.

Any interested person may not later than February 28, 1951, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission that a hearing be held on such matter stating the nature of his interest, the reason for such request and the issues, if any, of fact or law raised by such application proposed to be controverted, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after 5:30 p. m. on February 28, 1951, the Commission may take such action as it deems appropriate with respect to such application.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2483; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2543]

NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC SYSTEM AND SALEM GAS LIGHT CO.

ORDER GRANTING AND PERMITTING APPLICATION-DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of February A. D. 1951.

New England Electric System ("NEES"), a registered holding company, and its subsidiary company, Salem Gas Light Company ("Salem"), having filed a joint application-declaration pursuant to sections 6, 7, 9 and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and Rules U-23, U-24, and U-42 (b) (2) promulgated thereunder with respect to the following transactions:

Salem proposes to reduce the par value of its 45,353 shares of capital stock, aggregate par value $1,133,825, from $25 to $10 per share, and to transfer $680,295 representing such reduction from capital stock account to premium on capital stock account. Salem also proposes to issue and sell, for cash, 30,236 shares of additional capital stock, par value $10 per share, and to issue to its stockholders warrants to subscribe to such shares on the basis of two-thirds of a new share for each share held. Salem also proposes to issue and sell $1,000,000 principal amount of 20-year First Mortgage Bonds, 3½ percent series, due 1970.

The proposed additional shares of capital stock will be offered to Salem's stockholders at a subscription price of $15 per share as determined by Salem's board of directors. Each warrant will expire on the 21st day following the date of mailing of the notices and warrants to stockholders and each warrant will indicate the number of new shares or the fraction of a new share to which the holder thereof is entitled to subscribe. No fractional shares will be issued, but fractional warrants may be combined.

NEES owns 42,138 shares (92.9 percent) of the present capital stock of Salem and will receive warrants to subscribe for 28,092 additional shares, the total subscription price therefor being $421,380. The minority public shareholders own 3,215 shares (7.1 percent) of such capital stock and will receive warrants to subscribe for an aggregate of 2,143⅓ shares, the total subscription price therefor being $32,145. Salem proposes to sell any shares unsubscribed for by its shareholders to NEES at the price of $15 per share, provided the same is authorized by the Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts.

NEES proposes to exercise its right to subscribe to said 28,092 shares of capital stock of Salem and will offer to purchase from the minority stockholders at $15 per share their present holdings and any shares which they may acquire through the exercise of rights, such offer to remain open for a period of 60 days following the date of offering of Salem's additional capital stock. The total cost of minority shares to NEES, if all such shares are acquired, is expected to be not more than $80,370.

Salem proposes to sell the bonds to John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company under a First Mortgage Indenture and Deed of Trust which provides, among other things, that such bonds are secured by a direct first mortgage lien on substantially all of Salem's gas properties.

The proceeds of $453,540 from the sale of the proposed additional capital stock and the proceeds of $1,000,000 from the sale of the proposed First Mortgage Bonds are to be applied by Salem to the payment of (a) $350,000 face amount of 3 percent notes payable to NEES, (b) $100,000 noninterest bearing advances from NEES, (c) $800,000 face amount of 3½ percent notes payable to banks and (d) the balance estimated at $203,540 is to be applied to the cost of properly capitalizable extensions, enlargements and additions to plant and property.

Total expenses to be borne by Salem in connection with the reduction in par value of its capital stock the issue of 30,236 additional shares of capital stock and warrants representing rights to subscribe therefor and the issuance of said $1,000,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds are estimated at $14,500. Such estimate includes $5,000 for services rendered at the actual cost thereof by New England Power Service Company, an affiliated service company, and $1,200 for counsel for the purchasers of the Bonds. The cost to NEES for services to be rendered by said Service Company is estimated not to exceed $500.

The application-declaration indicates that the Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts has approved the transactions proposed by Salem, and that no State commission or Federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the transactions proposed by NEES.

The applicants-declarants request that the order of this Commission be made effective forthwith upon issuance.

Said application-declaration having been duly filed and notice of said filing having been duly given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to said act and the Commisison not having received a request for hearing with respect to said application-declaration within the period specified in said notice, or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding that the requirements of the applicable provisions of the act are satisfied and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said application-declaration be granted and permitted to become effective, and deeming it appropriate to grant the request of applicants-declarants that the order of this Commission become effective forthwith upon issuance:

It is hereby ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, and subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24 that the application-declaration be, and the same hereby is, granted and permitted to become effective forthwith.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2485; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2571]

UNITED GAS CORP.

NOTICE OF FILING OF APPLICATION-DECLARATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of February A. D. 1951.

Notice is hereby given that United Gas Corporation ("United"), a gas utility subsidiary of Electric Bond and Share Company, a registered holding company, has filed an application-declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and has designated sections 6 (a), 7, and 12 (e) of the act and Rules U-62 and U-65 as applicable to the transactions proposed in said application-declaration which may be summarized as follows:

United proposes to solicit the affirmative vote of the holders of its outstanding bonds and if such solicitation is successful, proposes to modify in the respects hereinafter described its Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated as of October 1, 1944, made by United in favor of Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Henry A. Theis (Herbert Twyeffort, Successor) as Trustees, as supplemented by a First Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 1, 1947, and a Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 1, 1950 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Mortgage").

United owns all of the outstanding securities of United Gas Pipe Line Company ("Pipe Line") and Union Producing Company ("Union"). The securities of these subsidiaries are pledged with the Trustees under the Mortgage securing United's outstanding $106,345,000 principal amount of 2¾ percent bonds series due 1967, and $24,649,000 principal amount of 2¾ percent bonds series due 1970. The securities of Pipe Line presently pledged with the Trustee of United's Mortgage consist of the following: $51,003,000 principal amount First Mortgage 4 percent bonds series due 1962, 100,000 shares of no par value Common Stock and 3 percent notes of an aggregate principal amount of $5,000,000 payable to United; and the securities of Union so pledged consist of $34,000,000 principal amount of 6 percent debentures due March 1, 1952, and 50,000 shares of no par value Common Stock.

The proposed modification is concerned with sub-section (I) of section 56 of the Mortgage. This sub-section now requires the pledge of all stock at any time owned by United of all Subsidiary Companies as defined in the Mortgage, and all debt at any time owned by it of any "Class 'A' Subsidiary", as defined in the Mortgage (presently Pipe Line) or Union (or any successor) except certain indebtedness not in excess of $3,000,000 at any one time outstanding with respect to any one "Class 'A' Subsidiary" or Union and not in excess of $5,000,000 at any one time outstanding with respect to all "Class 'A' Subsidiaries" and Union acquired after the date of the initial issue of bonds under the Mortgage and not made the basis of a credit under the Mortgage. Bonds were initially issued under the Mortgage in 1944.

It is stated that because of the more rapid growth and development of the properties of Pipe Line as compared with those of United, the practical application of the provisions of sub-section (I) of section 56 of the Mortgage impedes the free flow of cash between United and Pipe Line. As an illustration, the application-declaration recites, United through the media of downstream loans to Pipe Line, evidenced by promissory notes, has made available to Pipe Line temporary funds with which to meet its construction needs. In this connection, with the approval of this Commission, United recently loaned to Pipe Line an aggregate of $8,000,000 evidenced by the latter's 3 percent promissory notes made to United or order. Of these notes, $3,000,000 principal amount was retained in the portfolio of United and $5,000,000 principal amount was pledged with the Corporate Trustee in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (I) of section 56 of the Mortgage. The notes so pledged with the Corporate Trustee remain unfunded indebtedness and any cash substituted therefor or in payment of such notes remains unfunded cash. Thereafter, Pipe Line paid the promissory notes ($3,000,000) held by United in its portfolio as referred to above and despite the fact that there was no unpledged indebtedness between United and Pipe Line, United was unable to draw down up to $3,000,000 of the $5,000,000 of notes held by the Corporate Trustee because the Mortgage in its present form provides no express provisions whereby pledged debt will be automatically released to the extent of the retirement of free debt. Nor could United draw down any cash substituted for or in payment of such notes without certifying property additions on a dollar for dollar basis, although such property additions of United would remain fundable additions.

Because of the much more substantial construction program of Pipe Line and its corresponding need for larger sums of money and since United can use only its own property additions to draw down cash proceeds of debt pledged with the Trustee under sub-section (I) of section 56 of the Mortgage, such cash, although remaining unfunded cash, is sterilized in the hands of the Trustee until United is able to certify its own property additions (which remain fundable) as the basis for the release of funds. Since under the Mortgage, Pipe Line can only finance its construction needs through the sale of securities to United or temporary downstream loans from United to Pipe Line, later to be converted into long-term indebtedness through the issue and sale of securities by Pipe Line to United (which long-term securities must be pledged with the Corporate Trustee), the operation of sub-section (I) of section 56 impairs the flow of cash and in the opinion of the management will continue to sterilize substantial amounts of cash in the hands of the Corporate Trustee.

It is proposed to modify sub-section (I) of section 56 so that it will be unnecessary for United (except in the case of bonds of Pipe Line or any other Class "A" Subsidiary secured by a Subsidiary Mortgage) to pledge with the Corporate Trustee, debentures, notes or other unsecured indebtedness of Pipe Line or any other Class "A" Subsidiary owned by United and United will be permitted to retain such debentures, notes or other unsecured indebtedness in its securities' portfolio, but any such retained debentures, notes or other unsecured indebtedness will not be transferable except to the Corporate Trustee and by their terms will not be enforceable against or payable out of Mortgaged and Pledged Property of Pipe Line or any other Class "A" Subsidiary or out of proceeds of Mortgaged and Pledged Property. In addition restrictions are imposed with respect to the aggregate principal amount of such retained indebtedness to the effect that (a) the aggregate principal amount of such retained indebtedness shall not be in excess of two-thirds of the aggregate principal amount of all bonds of Pipe Line or any other Class "A" Subsidiary previously issued under the Pipe Line Mortgage or corresponding provisions of another Subsidiary Mortgage, and (b) the aggregate principal amount of all indebtedness of a Class "A" Subsidiary (except certain Permitted Indebtedness) shall not exceed seventy percent of the capitalization of the Class "A" Subsidiary as shown on its books. The proposed modification, it is represented, will not affect the limitations provided in sub-section (I) of section 56 with respect to Union Producing Company. Union's debt securities pledged with the Corporate Trustee are not secured by a mortgage on its properties. Furthermore, Union's construction and development program has not been comparable in size or scope with that of Pipe Line, and its indebtedness to United in excess of the permitted maximum pledged with the Corporate Trustee could be unblocked by use of United's property additions.

The Mortgage provides for its modification by the affirmative vote of the holders of 70 percent in principal amount of bonds outstanding, by a resolution of bondholders adopted at a meeting called for such purpose and upon approval of such resolution of the bondholders by a resolution of the Board of Directors of United.

In the event that it shall appear to United desirable at a later date to employ an agent or agents to assist it in obtaining the affirmative vote of the holders of 70 percent in principal amount of bonds outstanding for adoption of the proposed modification, United will file an amendment to this application setting forth the necessary information to meet the applicable standards of the act and rules thereunder. A copy of the proposed solicitation material to be used in connection with obtaining proxies of bondholders in support of the proposed program is annexed to the application-declaration.

United has requested that any order of the Commission granting the application and permitting the declaration to become effective issue as promptly as may be practicable and become effective upon issuance.

Notice is further given that any interested person may not later than February 28, 1951, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reason for such request, and the issues, if any, of fact or law proposed to be controverted; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after February 28, 1951, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., said application-declaration, as filed or as amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rules U-20 and U-100 thereof.

All interested persons are referred to said application which is on file in the office of the Commission for a full statement of the transactions therein proposed.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2484; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 812-714]

BALDWIN SECURITIES CORP.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of February A. D. 1951.

Notice is hereby given that Baldwin Securities Corporation (Applicant), Paschall Post Office, Philadelphia 42, Pennsylvania, has filed an application pursuant to section 6 (c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and Rule N-30D-1 (a) of the general rules and regulations under the act, to extend to May 1, 1951, the time within which Applicant may mail to stockholders its annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1950, pursuant to section 30 (d) of the act.

Applicant was organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on November 8, 1950, as a preliminary step in the consummation of an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated August 21, 1950, between The Baldwin Locomotive Works (Baldwin) and Lima-Hamilton Corporation. On November 28, 1950, pursuant to such plan, certain securities and cash were transferred by Baldwin to Applicant, including the majority of the outstanding shares of The Midvale Company which thereupon became a majority owned subsidiary of Applicant.

All of the capital stock of Applicant, which was received by Baldwin for such assets, was distributed by Baldwin as a dividend to its common stockholders on December 20, 1950. In connection with such dividend, Baldwin transmitted to its stockholders of record on November 29, 1950, a balance sheet of the Applicant showing the amounts and values of securities owned by it on November 30, 1950. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 1950, Applicant had no income and made no purchases and sales of investment securities other than Government securities.

Also on December 20, 1950, Applicant filed a Notification of Registration on Form N-8A of the act whereupon it became registered as a non-diversified, closed-end, management investment company. Within three months after December 31, 1950, Applicant is required to file a registration statement on Form N-8B-1 which will include information with respect to Applicant's policy, including its capital structure policy, investment policy and other fundamental policies. The proxy statement to be submitted to stockholders for the annual meeting to be held on May 3, 1951, will be accompanied or preceded by an annual report meeting the requirements of Rule X-14A-3 (b) of the general rules and regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and setting forth Applicant's policy.

Applicant is required by Rule N-30D-1 (a) to mail to stockholders its report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1950, pursuant to section 30 (d) of the act, within 60 days after the date as of which it is made, or within such longer period of time as the Commission may permit by order upon application. Section 6 (c) of the act provides in pertinent part that the Commission by order upon application may conditionally or unconditionally exempt any person from any provision or provisions of the act or any rule or regulation thereunder if and to the extent that such exemption is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the act.

For a more detailed statement of the matters of fact and law asserted, all interested persons are referred to said application which is on file in the offices of the Commission in Washington, D. C.

Notice is further given that an order granting the application, in whole or in part and upon such conditions as the Commission may deem necessary or appropriate, may be issued by the Commission at any time on or after February 28, 1951, unless prior thereto a hearing upon the application is ordered by the Commission, as provided in Rule N-5 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act. Any interested person may, not later than February 26, 1951, at 5:30 p. m., submit to the Commission in writing his views or any additional facts bearing upon this application or the desirability of a hearing thereon, or request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held thereon. Any such communication or request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C., and should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person submitting such information or requesting a hearing, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law raised by the application which he desires to controvert.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2482; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

[List No. 209]

EMERGENCY LEAD COMMITTEE

APPLICATION FOR INVESTIGATION

FEBRUARY 16, 1951.

Application as listed below has been filed with the United States Tariff Commission for investigation under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Name of article	Purpose of request	Date received	Name and address of applicant
Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, and lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, and scrap lead (pars. 391 and 392, Tariff Act of 1930).	Increase in duty....	Feb. 16, 1951	Emergency Lead Committee, New York, N. Y.

The application listed above is available for public inspection at the office of the Secretary, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C., and in the New York Office of the Commission, located in Room 437 of the Custom House, where it may be read and copied by persons interested.

[SEAL] DONN N. BENT, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2495; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50, 925; 50 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 616; E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Vesting Order 17142]

WALTHER L. REINHARDT

In re: Stock owned by the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Walther L. Reinhardt, deceased. D-28-465-D-1, D-28-465-D-2.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Walther L. Reinhardt, deceased, on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, and on or since December 11, 1941, have been residents of Germany and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Ten (10) shares capital stock of Gibralter Colorado Life Company, Security Life Building, Denver 2, Colorado, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Colorado, evidenced by a certificate numbered 4064, registered in the name of Walther L. Reinhardt, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and

b. Ten (10) shares of $10.00 par value common capital stock of Security Life & Accident Company, Security Life Building, Denver 2, Colorado, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Colorado, evidenced by a certificate numbered 3438, registered in the name of Walther L. Reinhardt together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Walther L. Reinhardt, deceased, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, lega-

tees and distributees of Walther L. Reinhardt, deceased, referred to in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2501; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17193]

HILDEGARD ACKMANN

In re: Stock owned by Hildegard Ackmann. F-28-31174.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Hildegard Ackmann, whose last known address is Lenbachstrasse 77, Hannover, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Fifteen (15) shares of no par value common capital stock of the New York Central Railroad Company, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, 5 shares of which evidenced by a certificate numbered L230013, registered in the name of Medwin & Lowy, and 10 shares of which evidenced by a certificate numbered L225980, registered in the name of R. Raphael & Sons, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

b. Twenty-five (25) shares of $100 par value common capital stock of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, 120 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, 5 shares of which evidenced by a certificate numbered A489449, registered in the name of Heseltine Powell & Company, and 20 shares of which evidenced by two certificates for 10 shares each, numbered 363241/2, registered in the name of the Swiss Bank Corporation, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and

c. Twenty-five (25) shares of no par value common capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, 5 shares of which evidenced by a certificate numbered M75524, registered in the name of C. S. Williamson & Company, and 20 shares of which evidenced by two certificates for 10 shares each, numbered 482723/4, and registered in the name of R. Raphael & Sons, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 24, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2502; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17205]

FRANCIS JUST

In re: Certificate owned by Francis Just. F-28-30870-A-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Francis Just, whose last known address is Webergasse N. R. 3, Grossostheim, Kreis Aschaffenburg, Bayern, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: All rights and interests in, to and under one (1) Mortgage Participation Certificate, guaranteed by Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, Guarantee No. 181449, covering premises No. 37-51 to 37-53 89th Street, Queens County, New York, said certificate numbered B147866, registered in the name of Francis Just, together with any and all liquidation payments due to become due thereon, including particularly but not limited to, the proceeds of liquidation held by Manufacturers Trust Company, 55 Broad Street, New York, New York,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Francis Just, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 24, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2503; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17206]

RUDOLPH KARSTADT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

In re: Accounts owned by Rudolph Karstadt Aktiengesellschaft. F-28-1752-E-3.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Rudolph Karstadt Aktiengesellschaft, the last known address of which is Fehrbelliner Platz 1, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property, described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, arising out of a Coupon Deposit Account, entitled "Rudolph Karstadt A. G. 6 percent bonds due 1943", together with any and all accruals thereto, maintained at the office of the aforesaid Dillon, Read & Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, arising out of a Bond Redemption Account, entitled "Rudolph Karstadt A. G. 6 percent bonds due 1943", together with any and all accruals thereto, maintained at the office of the aforesaid Dillon, Read & Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Rudolph Karstadt Aktiengesellschaft, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 24, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2504; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17209]

HIRAI KOTA

In re: Bonds and bank account owned by Hirai Kota. F-39-6543-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Hirai Kota, whose last known address is Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Five (5) Tokyo Electric Light Company, Ltd., 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, 6 Percent Dollar Series, due June 15, 1953, of $5,000.00 face value, bearing the numbers 8973/5, 54623, and 56390, presently in the custody of Clarence K. Karimoto, Supervisor, the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., P. O. Box 1200, Honolulu, T. H., together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Hirai Kota by the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., P. O. Box 1200, Honolulu, T. H., arising out of a savings account numbered 14119, entitled "Hirai Kota", evidenced by Receiver's Liability Number 1350, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 24, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2505; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17212]

YONE MIZUTA

In re: Bonds owned by Yone Mizuta. F-39-4781-A-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Yone Mizuta, whose last known address is 1913 Sanne Nichome, Omori-Ku, Tokyo, Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: Two (2) Tokyo Electric Light Co. Ltd., 1st Dollar Series 6 percent 1953 bonds, of $1,000.00 face value each, bearing the numbers 28970 and 60972, presently in the custody of City Bank Farmers Trust Company, 640 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Yone Mizuta, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 24, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2506; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17264]

HENRY AHRENS

In re: Safe deposit lease and contents owned by Henry Ahrens. F-28-7500.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Henry Ahrens, whose last known address is 19 Altenhofstrasse, Hanover, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. All rights and interest created in Henry Ahrens under and by virtue of a safe deposit box lease agreement by and between Henry Ahrens and Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 721 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, relating to safe deposit box numbered 186, Section 10, located in the vaults of the aforesaid bank, including particularly but not limited to the right of access to said safe deposit box, and

b. All property of any nature whatsoever owned by Henry Ahrens in the safe

deposit box referred to in subparagraph 2a hereof, and any and all rights of said person evidenced or represented thereby,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2507; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17269]

HILDEGARD VON DANNENBERG

In re: Bonds owned by the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Hildegard von Dannenberg, deceased. F-28-31071.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Hildegard von Dannenberg, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: Those certain debts or other obligations, matured or unmatured, of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, arising out of four (4) Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company 5 percent Adjustment bonds, Series A, due 2000, of $1,000 face value each, and bearing the numbers 72018, 81572, 102938, and 118219, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid debts or other obligations, together with any and all rights in, to and under the aforesaid bonds, including particularly but not limited to all rights arising under a plan of reorganization of the aforesaid Company,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Hildegard von Dannenberg, deceased, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Hildegard von Dannenberg, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2508; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17275]

ELISABETH HUFFMANN

In re: Bonds owned by the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Elisabeth Huffmann, deceased. F-28-31118.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Elisabeth Huffmann, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Those certain debts or other obligations matured or unmatured, evidenced by two (2) Erie Railroad, Refunding and Improvement 5 percent Gold Bonds, Series of 1930 $1,000.00 face value each, in bearer form, bearing the numbers 43480 and 43481, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid debts or other obligations, together with any and all rights in, to and under said bonds, and

b. Those certain debts or other obligations matured or unmatured, evidenced by three (3) International-Great Northern Railroad Company 6 percent First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series A, $1,000.00 face value each, in bearer form, numbers 8802, 9875 and 16791, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid debts or other obligations, together with any and all rights in, to and under said bonds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Elisabeth Huffmann, deceased, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Elisabeth Huffmann, deceased, referred to in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2510; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17273]

JANE BEATRICE HAGENA

In re: Bonds and stock owned by and a debt owing to Jane Beatrice Hagena, also known as Jane Beatrice Hagena-Siber. F-28-31131.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Jane Beatrice Hagena, also known as Jane Beatrice Hagena-Siber, on or since the effective date of Execu-

tive Order 8389, as amended, and on or since December 11, 1941, has been a resident of Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Those certain bonds described as follows:

Description of issue	Number of bonds	Total face value
New York Central R. R. Co., Series A, 4½ percent, 2013		$2,000.00
Southern Pacific Co., 4½ percent, 1969	1	1,000.00

presently in the custody of Credit Suisse, New York Agency, 30 Pine Street, New York 5, New York, and constituting a portion of the securities held by said Credit Suisse, New York Agency, for the account of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

b. Twenty (20) shares of no par value common capital stock of Southern Pacific Company, presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, and constituting a portion of the securities held by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., for the account of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

c. Sixty (60) shares of no par value common capital stock of Sinclair Oil Corporation, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, presently in the custody of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, and constituting a portion of the securities held by said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., for the account of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "Special Account EMA", together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

d. Those certain shares of stock described as follows:

Name and address of issuing corporation	State of incorporation	Number of shares	Par value	Type of stock
Middle West Corp., Delaware Trust Bldg., Wilmington, Del.	Delaware	2	$5.00	Common.
Central & South West Corp., 902 Market St., Wilmington, Del.	do	2	5.00	Do.
Central Illinois Public Service Co., 607 East Adams St., Springfield, Ill.	Illinois	1	10.00	Do.
Kentucky Utilities Co., 159 West Main St., Lexington, Ky.	Kentucky	1	10.00	Do.

presently in the custody of Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York 15, New York, and constituting a portion of the securities held by said Bankers Trust Company for the account of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, together with all declared and unpaid dividends or other distributions thereon,

e. That certain debt or other obligation of Credit Suisse, New York Agency, 30 Pine Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of $447.10, as of October 15, 1949, on deposit with the said Credit Suisse, New York Agency, in the name of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "Blocked Dollar Account", together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

f. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in the amount of $225.20, as of October 15, 1949, on deposit with the said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., in the name of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "Blocked Dollar Account, Special A/C EMA", together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

g. That certain debt or other obligation of Credit Suisse, New York Agency, 30 Pine Street, New York 5, New York, in the amount of $533.65, as of October 15, 1949, on deposit with the said Credit Suisse, New York Agency, in the name of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "General Ruling No. 6 Account", together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

h. That certain debt or other obligation of Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York 15, New York, in the amount of $21.72, as of October 15, 1949, on deposit with the said Bankers Trust Company, in the name of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "General Ruling No. 6 Account", together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

i. That certain debt or other obligation of Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in the amount of $1,642.58, as of October 15, 1949, on deposit with the said Chase National Bank of the City of New York, in the name of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "General Ruling No. 6 Account", together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

j. That certain debt or other obligation of Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York, in the amount of $2,500.60, as of October 15, 1949, on deposit with the said Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the name of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "General Ruling No. 6 Account", together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

k. That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss American Corporation, 30 Pine Street, New York, in the amount of $2,238.00, as of October 15, 1949, on deposit with the said Swiss American Corporation, in the name of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "General Ruling No. 6 Account, Special A/C EMA", together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

l. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in the amount of $294.00, as of October 15, 1949, on deposit with the said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., in the name of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "General Ruling No. 6 Account, Special A/C EMA", together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

m. That certain debt or other obligation of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York, New York, in the amount of $306.10, as of October 15, 1949, on deposit with the said Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., in the name of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "General Ruling No. 6 Account", together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

n. That certain debt or other obligation of Dominick & Dominick, 115 Broadway, New York, New York, in the amount of $2,056.70, as of October 15, 1949, on deposit with the said Dominick & Dominick, in the name of Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, in an account entitled "General Ruling Cash Account No. 6", together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Jane Beatrice Hagena, also known as Jane Beatrice Hagena-Siber, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2509; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17291]

SIEMENS & HALSKE, A. G., AND SIEMENS-SCHUCKERTWERKE, G. M. B. H.

In re: Bank accounts owned by Siemens & Halske, A. G. and Siemens-Schuckertwerke, G. m. b. H. F-28-21700-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Siemens & Halske, A. G., and Siemens-Schuckertwerke, Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, the last known address of each of which is Berlin-Siemensstadt, Germany are corporations, partnerships, associations or other business organizations, organized under the laws of Germany, and each of which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Berlin-Siemensstadt, Germany, and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation of Dillon, Read & Co., 28 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of a coupon deposit account entitled "Siemens & Halske, A. G., Siemens-Schuckertwerke, G. m. b. H. 6½ percent debentures due 1951", maintained at the office of the aforesaid Dillon, Read & Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

b. That certain debt or other obligation of Dillon, Read & Co., 28 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of a contingent additional interest warrant account entitled "Siemens & Halske, A. G., Siemens-Schuckertwerke, G. m. b. H. 6½ percent debentures due 1951", maintained at the office of the aforesaid Dillon, Read & Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

c. That certain debt or other obligation of Dillon, Read & Co., 28 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of a coupon deposit account entitled "Siemens & Halske, A. G., Siemens-Schuckertwerke, G. m. b. H. assented 3¼ percent debentures due 1951", maintained at the office of the aforesaid Dillon, Read & Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

d. That certain debt or other obligation of Dillon, Read & Co., 28 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of a coupon deposit account entitled "Siemens & Halske, A. G., Siemens-Schuckertwerke, G. m. b. H. 7 percent bonds due 1928", maintained at the office of the aforesaid Dillon, Read & Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

e. That certain debt or other obligation of Dillon, Read & Co., 28 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of a coupon deposit account entitled "Siemens & Halske, A. G., Siemens-Schuckertwerke, G. m. b. H. 7 percent bonds due 1935", maintained at the office of the aforesaid Dillon, Read & Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Siemens & Halske, A. G. and Siemens-Schuckertwerke, G. m. b. H., the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation of Dillon, Read & Co., 28 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of a coupon deposit account entitled "Siemens & Halske, A. G. participating debentures 2930", maintained at the office of the aforesaid Dillon, Read & Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation of Dillon, Read & Co., 28 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., arising out of a coupon deposit account entitled "Siemens & Halske, A. G., 4½ percent assented participating debentures 2930," maintained at the office of the aforesaid Dillon, Read & Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Siemens & Halske, A. G., the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2516; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17294]

EMMY TIEBERT-DAENIKER

In re: Stock owned by Emmy Tiebert-Daeniker, also known as Emma Tiebert-Daeniker. F-28-31196.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Emmy Tiebert-Daeniker, also known as Emma Tiebert-Daeniker, whose last known address is am Rain 597, Isny, Wuerttemberg, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: Six (6) shares of $100.00 par value common capital stock of The Wander Company, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, evidenced by certificate No. 228 for 3 shares and certificate No. 323 for 3 shares, registered in the name of Emmy Tiebert-Daeniker, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Emmy Tiebert-Daeniker, also known as Emma Tiebert-Daeniker, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2518; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17277]

HARRY T. KAWATO

In re: Stock owned by the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees, and distributees of Harry T. Kawato, deceased. D-39-19307.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Harry T. Kawato, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are

residents of Japan, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: One and six one-hundredths (1 6/100ths) shares of $100.00 par value capital stock of Los Angeles Investment Company, 3450 West Vernon Avenue, Los Angeles 8, California, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, evidenced by certificates numbered 70215 for 59 shares and A 4695 for 47 shares of $1.00 par value capital stock of the aforesaid company, registered in the name of Harry T. Kawato, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and any and all rights to receive a new certificate for 1 6/100ths shares of $100.00 par value capital stock of the aforesaid company,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Harry T. Kawato, deceased, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Harry T. Kawato, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2511; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17284]

FELDMUHLE PAPIER AND ZELLSTOFFWERKE, A. G.

In re: Bank accounts owned by Feldmuhle Papier and Zellstoffwerke, A. G. F-28-10323-C-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Feldmuhle Papier and Zellstoffwerke A. G., the last known address of which is Stettin, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association, or other business organization, organized under the laws of Germany and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Stettin, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois, arising out of a coupon deposit account entitled "Konigsberger Zellstoff-fabriken und Chemische Werke Koholyt Aktiengesellschaft (Koholyt Corporation) 6 percent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds", together with any and all accruals thereto, maintained at the office of the aforesaid A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Feldmuhle Papier and Zellstoffwerke, A. G., the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2513; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17286]

FREE STATE OF PRUSSIA

In re: Bonds owned by the free State of Prussia. F-28-31169.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the free State of Prussia is a political subdivision of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Those certain debts or other obligations, matured or unmatured, evidenced by four (4) Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company Prior Lien Mortgage five (5) percent Gold bonds, Series "A," of five hundred dollars ($500) face value each, bearing the numbers D850, D1561, D1737 and D1750, with coupons numbered 36 to 80, both inclusive, attached, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid debts or other obligations, together with any and all rights in, to and under said bonds, and

b. Those certain debts or other obligations, matured or unmatured, evidenced by eight (8) Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company Prior Lien Mortgage five (5) percent Gold bonds, Series "A," of one thousand dollar ($1,000) face value each, bearing the numbers M14585, M21078, M21689, M21752, M26549, M26550, M28344 and M28345, with coupons numbered 36 to 80, both inclusive, attached, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid debts or other obligations, together with any and all rights in, to and under said bonds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the free State of Prussia, a political subdivision of a designated enemy country (Germany);

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The term "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meaning prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2514; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17287]

FRANK AND MARIE RABE

In re: Rights and interests of Frank Rabe and Marie Rabe in First Mortgage Gold Bond. F-28-25632-D-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Ex-

ecutive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Frank Rabe and Marie Rabe whose last known addresses are Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: All rights and interests of Frank Rabe and Marie Rabe in, to and under a 6 percent First Mortgage Gold Bond of Charles J. Simonson, Berna Simonson, August G. Lakeberg and Olga Lakeberg, due November 23, 1932, said interests evidenced by a $1,000.00 Note numbered 1576 (Citizens State Bank of Chicago, underwriters), presently in the custody of The First National Bank of Chicago, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 90, Illinois, acting as Depositary for Bondholders Protective Committee pursuant to a deposit agreement,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2515; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17280]

E. CH. VON WARBURG-VON LINDEINER AND E. CH. VON WARBURG-JKVR. VON LINDEINER

In re: Stock owned by E. Ch. von Warburg-von Lindeiner and E. Ch. von Warburg-Jkvr. von Lindeiner. F-28-31184.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That E. Ch. von Warburg-von Lindeiner and E. Ch. von Warburg-Jkvr. von Lindeiner, each of whose last known address is Seehofstrasse 18I, Frankfurt a/M, Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: Ten (10) shares of stock of North American Company, 60 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, evidenced by certificate numbered B. 101033, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by E. Ch. von Warburg-von Lindeiner, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the property described as follows: Ten (10) shares of stock of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, evidenced by certificate numbered BNCX3567, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by E. Ch. von Warburg-Jkvr. von Lindeiner, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2512; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17295]

FRITZ M. VIETOR

In re: Securities owned by and debt owing to the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Fritz M. Vietor, deceased, also known as Friedrich Martin Vietor. F-28-28001-A-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Fritz M. Vietor, deceased, also known as Friedrich Martin Vietor, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Eleven and sixty/hundredths (11-60/100) of a share of no par value (new) common stock of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Union Station Building, Chicago, Illinois, eleven shares evidenced by a certificate numbered NCO 4361, registered in the name of Wood, Walker & Co., 63 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, and sixty-hundredths of a share evidenced by certificate numbered NSC 1556, issued in bearer form, said certificates presently in the custody of Wood, Walker & Co., 63 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, held for the account of the Estate of Fritz M. Vietor, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

b. Ten (10) shares of no par value $6.00 cumulative preferred stock of the American Power Light Co. evidenced by certificate numbered 097726, registered in the name of and presently in the custody of Wood, Walker & Co., 63 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, in an account for the Estate of Fritz M. Vietor, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and

c. That certain debt or other obligation of Wood, Walker & Co., 63 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, representing cash balance and dividends accrued for the account of the Estate of Fritz M. Vietor, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Fritz M. Vietor, deceased, also known as Friedrich Martin Vietor, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Fritz M. Vietor, deceased, also known as Friedrich Martin Vietor, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2519; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17292]

WILHELM SPERLING

In re: Debts owing to the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Wilhelm Sperling, deceased. F-28-23627.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Wilhelm Sperling, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: Those certain debts or other obligations matured or unmatured evidenced by five (5) Northern Pacific Railway Company General Lien 3 percent Gold Bonds, in bearer form, bearing the numbers 4844 and 4843, of $1,000 face value each, and 6798, 4253, and 4252 of $500 face value each, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid debts or other obligations, and any and all rights in, to and under said bonds, including particularly but not limited to the right to receive the new coupon sheets made available in 1947 pursuant to the terms of the indenture under which the said bonds were issued, said coupon sheets presently in the possession of the American Bank Note Company, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Wilhelm Sperling, deceased, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons referred to in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold, or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2517; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17318]

KARL FITTKAU

In re: Cash owned by Karl Fittkau. D-28-7151-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Karl Fittkau, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: Cash in the sum of $408.53, presently in the possession of the Treasury Department of the United States in Trust Fund Account, Symbol 158881, "Funds of Individuals Whose Whereabouts Are Unknown", in the name of Karl Fittkau, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Karl Fittkau, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 6, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2521; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17297]

FREE STATE OF OLDENBERG AND CONVERSION OFFICE FOR GERMAN FOREIGN DEBTS

In re: Accounts and script owned by Free State of Oldenberg and Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts, also known as Konversionskasse fuer Deutsche Auslandsschulden. F-28-2667-G-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Free State of Oldenberg is a political subdivision of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation of Irving Trust Company, One Wall Street, New York 15, New York, arising out of a general account for fees and expenses, entitled "Free State of Oldenberg 7 Percent External Serial Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1925", together with any and all accruals thereto, maintained at the office of the aforesaid Irving Trust Company, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation of Irving Trust Company, One Wall Street, New York 15, New York, arising out of a coupon deposit account transferred from Ames, Emerich & Co., entitled "Free State of Oldenberg 7 Percent External Serial Gold Bonds dated November 1, 1925", together with any and all accruals thereto, maintained at the office of the aforesaid Irving Trust Company, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Free State of Oldenberg, a political subdivision of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts, also known as Konversionskasse fuer Deutsche Auslandsschulden, the last known address of which is Germany, is a public corporation organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Berlin, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation of Irving Trust Company, One Wall Street, New York 15, New York, arising

out of a coupon account resulting from a deposit of cash by Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts, also known as Konversionskasse fuer Deutsche Auslandsschulden, entitled "Free State of Oldenberg 7 Percent External Serial Gold Bonds dated November 1, 1925", together with any and all accruals thereto, maintained at the office of the aforesaid Irving Trust Company, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. Those certain Reichsmark Certificates of Indebtedness of Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts, also known as Konversionskasse fuer Deutsche Auslandsschulden, in the aggregate amount of approximately RM 6360, presently in the custody of Irving Trust Company, One Wall Street, New York 15, New York, said certificates of indebtedness having been offered by the said Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts, also known as Konversionskasse fuer Deutsche Auslandsschulden, together with the cash deposited in the account described in subparagraph 4a hereof, in payment of interest coupons appertaining to the bonds described in subparagraph 4a and any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts, also known as Konversionskasse fuer Deutsche Auslandsschulden, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 3 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2520; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17326]

OTTO C. ROEDDER

In re: Bank account owned by Otto C. Roedder. F-28-31205.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Otto C. Roedder, whose last known address is Frieden Strasse 19, Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Otto C. Roedder, by Central Savings Bank of Baltimore, Charles and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, Maryland, arising out of a savings account, account number 121418, entitled Otto C. Roedder, maintained at the branch office of the aforesaid bank located at 7 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Maryland, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 6, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2522; Filed, Feb. 20, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]